The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Interesting News from the National Capital.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The two ladies who went to carry supplies to our sick and wounded in the rebel hospitals, returned to Washington this morning. They were only permitted to go as far as Fairfax Courthouse. Here they were required to leave their supplies with the officers in command, who gave them a receipt for the money, medicinal supplies, clothing, &c., and who promised that all should be distributed among our wounded soldiers in their charge, and under the direction of our surgeons.

THE NOMINATION OF MAJOR EMORY.

Major Emory has been nominated to the Senate for a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, as per the original list of Army appointments, but it is doubted if he will be confirmed.

MRS. LINCOLN AT LONG BRANCH.

Mrs. Lincoln and her family will leave Washington on Thursday, on a visit to Long Branch. The increasing hospitalities of the White House, continued through the Summer, on account of the war, preclude the usual residence at the Old Soldiers' Home during the hot weather, but Mrs. Lincoln finds it absolutely necessary to her health that she should enjoy a release from her arduous responsibilities in the more invigorating air of the sea shore.

THE VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

The two Houses will not agree upon any bill for filling the vacancies in the Academy at West Point, or in the Naval School, which were caused by the withdrawal of scholars from the rebel States. The disagreement arises about the manner of making the appointments, the two Houses being unwilling to confer that power upon the President.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RIPLEY.

The Secretary of War has passed upon the charges preferred by Col. Craig, the former head of the Ordnance Department, against Gen. Ripley, the present head of that Bureau. The Secretary finds them frivolous and unsustained by any testimony whatsoever. The trouble in this matter seems to have originated in the fact that Col. Craig was incompetent; that Gen. Scott, when the requirements of the service demanded activity and experience, requested that Gen. Ripley should be appointed, and on his request, and without the solicitation of Gen. Ripley, the change was made. The charges preferred by Col. Craig against Major Maynardier are also dismissed by the Secretary of War, they being entirely unsustained.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There is some misunderstanding likely to grow up about the time of service of some of the regiments from New-York. These regiments were enlisted by the State for two years, and the Governor of the State so turned them over to the United States. The men say the Governor had no such authority; that there were no calls made upon the State for two years' men, and that they must be discharged at the end of three months. It is probable that the Government will coincide with the view taken by the men, as in two instances, at least, the regiments thus situated are thoroughly demoralized through the inefficiency of their officers. Besides, it is not desirable to have any more regiments in the service that are not in for the war.

CONGRESS.

It is not probable that a quorum of the House will be present on Tuesday morning, so many of the members are leaving. The Senate will probably be in session to-morrow night, as the nominations must be confirmed or they fail entirely.

SHOWING HIS PATRIOTISM.

It is stated that Hon. Ben. Wood signalized his patriotism yesterday by paying the passage to New-York of nearly a hundred Fire Zouaves who had deserted from their regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince Napoleon and suite, accompanied by Secretary Seward, and escorted by a troop of cavalry, to-day visited the encampments and fortifications on the Potomac side. The party crossed the river at Georgetown, and there reviewed Col. McQuade's regiment, doing duty at the ferry. They then proceeded to Fort Corcoran, where they were met by Gen. Sherman, the Commandant of the troops in that vicinity. The Prince carefully inspected the defensive works, and made many and minute inquiries relative to our military, which the intelligence and experience of Gen. Sherman enabled him to answer much to the satisfaction of the Prince. From Corcoran, they visited Arlington House, and called upon Gen. McDowell, from whom he inquired many details of the late movements and the battle of Bull Run. The works on Roche's Hill and Fort Runyon were then inspected, and the party returned to the city. The Prince and his suite, together with a number of the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, dined with Count Mercier. The Prince will close his visit to Washington to-morrow afternoon.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The report of the third session of the Sanitary Commission has been prepared. It gives graphic details of the labors of the Commission, which have from day to day been recorded as they transpired.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Gentlemen of mature age have been lawfully debarred the privilege of serving the country as Paymasters in the Navy. The new law provides for the appointment of Acting Paymasters, "not over 26 years of age," and then further provides that hereafter Paymasters in the Navy shall be chosen from the class of Acting Paymasters.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washington Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother, Col. Cameron. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed: "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular officer in the Confederate Army. This objection removed, there is no doubt the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose.

The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courtesies and kind manner in which they were treated by Col. Stewart, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers within the field of his operations. They, however, were not permitted to approach directly to Fairfax Courthouse. Whatever they may have seen of interest in that neighborhood, they have the prudence to conceal, having gone thither on an errand of mercy, and not for reconnoitering purposes.

The members of Congress have been paid their last month's salary, in $50 in gold and $250 in the two-year Six per Cent. Treasury Notes.

The employes of the other Departments of the Government are, hereafter, to be paid in the same description of paper.

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston, was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the Confederates that some of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such executions have taken place, it may certainly be inferred that Gen. McDowell replied in accordance with this fact.

The *Yankee* arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon for repairs. Several days ago, according to the statement of her officers, she run up near a battery of the enemy at Potomac Creek, about eight miles below Aquia Creek, and threw a shell into the works, from which five shots were instantly fired in return, one of them passing through the engineer's room, but without doing much damage. She did not, therefore, remain long in that neighborhood.

The passage of the bill preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers is mainly due to the pressing efforts of Senator Wilson, who, ever since the meeting of Congress, has perceived the necessity of such a measure for the promotion of both good morals and discipline.

WHAT GEN. BANKS THINKS OF THE REBELLION, AND HOW HE WOULD SUPPRESS IT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Early in May last, Hon. N. P. Banks, then residing in this city, came into the *Tribune* sanctum to see our night dispatches. In the course of conversation, which turned on the rebellion, Mr. Banks expressed himself substantially as follows: This rebellion cannot be put down by the force which the Government has now called out. Seventy-five thousand militia will prove wholly inadequate to restore peace to the country.

The Government, and, he feared, the people of the loyal States, immensely underrated the strength and means which the rebel chiefs can command. This is a rebellion of the Slave Power against a Republican form of Government. That political element which has been strong enough to rule this nation for fifty years, cannot be reduced to subjection to the Constitution by a few regiments of militia. Before this gigantic slaveholders' conspiracy can be crushed, it will tax to the utmost the power and endurance of the nation. The people will have to put forth an effort which has no parallel in modern times. He regarded this as the most formidable as well as atrocious rebellion which has occurred since the Middle Ages. The Sepoy insurrection was no circumstance to it, either in strength or wickedness. The Sepoys did not revolt for the purpose of strangling free governments and setting up a slave despotism, as the authors of the secession rebellion have done. The Sepoys were reduced to obedience in a few months by less than 80,000 British troops. Four times that many will not suffice to crush out the slaveholders' revolt against the Union. If he was at the head of public affairs, he would call out *five hundred thousand men* for the war. He would charter every merchant steamer and ship fit for naval service. As soon as the army was equipped and prepared to march, he would start one column of 150,000 men from Washington to Richmond. Simultaneously he would move another column of 100,000 Western men down the Mississippi to reach Memphis by the time the Eastern Army got to Richmond. He would send a division of 50,000 men from Louisville to Nashville, to support and protect the Union men of Central and Eastern Tennessee and the mountain country of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. Before these columns moved he would fit out an expedition by sea, and place 50,000 soldiers aboard the fleet, to hover along the Southern coast from Charleston to Galveston. This would keep the rebels at home in the coast States, as they would be in constant dread of a visit at every port, not knowing where the fleet might land the army. This force on shipboard, Mr. Banks thought, would compel to remain in their own States, four times the men in the expedition. It would be a movable column which, by the aid of wind and steam, might be off Charleston to-day and land at Savannah to-morrow. Hence its power and efficiency.

The remaining 150,000 he would distribute in divisions at Washington, New-York, St. Louis, Baltimore and other points, to act as reserves and supports wherever the exigencies of the campaign might most need them. He would keep recruiting offices open wherever a regiment had been raised, to fill up the vacancies in the ranks caused by battle or sickness. He would call on the people to organize a National Home Guard of half a million men, to take care of traitors in their midst, and to put their shoulders to the wheel for a final effort, if it were found that the first half million were not able to crush out the foul rebellion.

He calculated that Richmond, Nashville and Memphis could be occupied before the frosts of Autumn, and that during the Winter campaign, the two main Armies would move southward, one along the Atlantic slope, and the other down the Mississippi. By next Spring, he thought, the Stars and Stripes might be waving over the Crescent City, and even Montgomery—the then Capital of the rebels.

When asked how he would procure the money necessary to equip and support so vast an Army, he promptly replied: Open a National loan as the Emperor Napoleon did, and appeal to the patriotism of the whole people; take all sums offered from the widow's mite up to Astor's millions. The Treasury would be abundantly supplied, by the subscriptions of the masses. Only let the people see that the Government is in real earnest in its purpose, to put down the rebellion, and it will not call on Hercules for help, in vain.

Such is a brief outline of the plan suggested in our hearing, by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

REBEL PLAN TO ATTACK ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The *News* learns from a well-informed citizen of Southwest Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of the plan of the Secessionists in that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but to make a desparate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong force under Gen. Pillow at New-Madrid, Mo.; another at Pocahontas, Ark., believed to be now under the command of Ben. McCulloch, and another in Mississippi County, under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the National troops there employed, menace Gen. Lyon in Southwest Missouri by threats of attack from Generals Price and Rains, while the forces at New-Madrid and Pocahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Gov. Jackson, and with this city as a basis of operations wrest Missouri from the National Government.

GEN. PILLOW'S INVASION OF MISSOURI.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Pillow has actually moved into Southeast Missouri with a heavy column of rebel troops, and has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to drive out the National forces and reinstate Claib. Jackson at Jefferson City. A division of the rebel Army, (probably Missourians,) under the notorious Jeff. Thompson, are within twenty miles of Bird's Point. Whatever the ultimate intention of this expedition may be, they must attack and overpower our men at Bird's Point, and leave a sufficient force to fend off a counter-attack from Cairo, before proceeding Northward to Jefferson City or St. Louis—otherwise they will be exposed to an assault in their rear and a breaking of their line of communication. It is hardly probable that a battle in that quarter can be delayed many days.

Gen. Fremont sent a fleet of eight steamers southward yesterday, carrying the Illinois Nineteenth, (Col. Turchin,) the Illinois Seventeenth, (Col. Ross,) the Iowa Second, (Lieut.-Col. Tuttle,) and a regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of St. Louis, (Col. Kollman,)—supposed destination Bird's Point. The Illinois Thirtieth, (Col. Marsh,) is now at Cape Girardeau, and the Eighteenth, (Col. Lawler,) and Twenty-second, (Col. Dougherty,) at Bird's Point. Gen. Fremont, who commands the Army in person, thus has seven regiments on the ground or very near, without reckoning the force still under Gen. Prentiss at Cairo, which must be pretty large, notwithstanding the departure of many of the three months' men from the brigade. There are eight more regiments of Illinois troops in Missouri on the various lines of railroad, which could be summoned to the field in a short time if needed.

GEN. PILLOW'S PROCLAMATION TO THE MISSOURIANS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Thursday, Aug. 1—10 P. M.

Reports from Missouri to-day are of a more threatening character. Gen. Pillow is in command of the rebels at New-Madrid, and has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

To the People of Missouri: The forces under my command are your neighbors and friends, and we come at the instance and request of the Governor of your State as allies to protect you against tyranny and oppression. As Tennesseeans, we have deeply sympathized with you. When you were called to arms and manifested a determination to resist the usurper who has trampled under his feet the Constitution of the Government and destroyed all the guards so carefully prepared for the protection of the liberties of the people by our fathers, and when you called for help, Tennessee sends her Army, composed of her cherished sons, to your aid. We will help you expel from your borders the population hostile to your rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies if found under arms. We will protect your people from wrong at the hands of our Army, and while we have every reason to believe that no violence will be done to the rights of your true-hearted and loyal people, the General commanding begs to be informed if any case of wrong should occur.

To the gallant Army under his command, who hold in their keeping the honor of Tennessee, though composed of Tennesseeans, Mississippians and Kentuckians, he appeals, as a father to his children, to violate the rights of no peaceable citizens, but to guard the honor of Tennessee as you would that of an affectionate mother, cherishing you as her sons. The field for active service is before you. Our stay here will be short. Our mission is to place our downtrodden sister on her feet, and to enable her to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's foot. Then, by her own brave sons she will maintain her rights and protect her own fair women from the foe, whose forces march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. In victory, the brave are always merciful, but no quarter will be shown to troops marching under such a banner. In this view, and for these purposes, we call upon the people of Missouri to come to our standard, join in our forces, and aid in their own liberation. If you would be freemen, you must fight for your rights. Bring such arms as you have. We will furnish ammunition, and lead you on to victory.

That the just Ruler of nations is with us is manifested in the glorious victory with which our arms were crowned in the bloody field of Manassas.

[Signed] GIDEON J. PILLOW,
General Commanding.

Gen. Pillow's Army is made up of a portion of the Union City, the Randolph and the Memphis troops, and is from twelve to twenty thousand strong. They are well supplied with cannon, field-pieces and siege-guns. Jeff. Thompson, now in command of Watkins' old force, has moved the encampment from Bloomfield to within eight miles of Charleston, and about eighteen miles from our lines. Part of Pillow's command, numbering some 3,000, are up on the Cape Girardeau Road, between Madrid and Charleston. The rebels have, in fact, taken military possession of the road through West Prairie from New-Madrid to Cape Girardeau, and are evidently preparing for an attack upon Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau. However, everything is in a masterly state of preparation both at Camp Defiance and at Bird's Point, for the fight.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

GOV. GAMBLE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel greatly oppressed by the circumstances under which I now stand before you. After a life spent in labor, I had hoped that I would be permitted to pass its evening in retirement. I have never coveted public office, never desired public station. I have been content to discharge my duties as a private citizen, and I hoped such would be my lot during the remainder of my life. Circumstances seemed to make it a duty for me, when this Convention was first elected, to agree to serve as one of its members, because the condition of the State and country at large seemed to demand that every citizen of the State should throw aside his own preferences, choice, and even his own scheme of life, if necessary, in order to serve the country. In accordance with what I regarded as the obligation every citizen owes to the community of which he is a member, I allowed myself to be chosen as a member of this body. I came here and endeavored, as far as I could, to serve the best interests of the State, and you now have chosen to put upon me a still more onerous and still more distasteful duty—a duty from which I shrink. Nothing but the manner in which it has been pressed upon me, ever would have induced me to yield my personal objections to it. The members of this body, in the present distracted state of the country, have come to me since it was clearly manifest that the office of Provisional Governor would be made, and have urged that I should allow myself to fill that position. Nor was it the action of any political party; men of all parties have united in it. Those who have belonged to the parties that have all departed in the midst of the present difficulties and trials of the country have united in making this application to me. They have represented that my long residence in the State, and the familiar acquaintance of the people with me, would insure a higher degree of confidence, and better secure the interests, the peace and order in the community, than would be consequent on the selection of any other person. I resisted. God knows, there is nothing now that I would not give, within the limits of anything reasonable, in order to escape being appointed. But when it was said to me, by those representing the people of the State, that I could contribute, by assuming this public trust, to secure the peace of Missouri, in which I have lived for more than forty years; that I might secure the peace of those who are the children of fathers with whom I was intimate, I thought it my duty to serve.

It is, therefore, an entire yielding up. It is the yielding of all my own schemes, of all my own individual wishes and purposes, when I undertake to assume this office. I could give you, gentlemen of the Convention, no better idea of my devotion to what I believe to be the interest of the State, than I do now, if you could only understand the reluctance with which I accept the election, with which you were pleased to honor me. But, yet, gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is utterly impossible that any one man can pacify the troubled waters of the State; that any one man can still the commotion now running throughout our borders. No man can do it. You, as you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens throughout the land, look back upon this election as an experiment that is about to be tried to endeavor to pacify this community and restore peace and harmony to the State. It is an experiment by those whose interests are with your interests, and who are bound to do all in their power to effect this pacification of the State. It may be, we have not adopted the best plan or the best mode of securing the object which we desire, but we have done what seemed to us in our maturest judgment best calculated to accomplish it. And now, gentlemen, when you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens, it must depend upon you what shall be the result of this experiment. If you desire the peace of the State—if you earnestly desire it, then give this experiment a fair trial—give it a full opportunity of developing all its powers of restoring peace. I ask of you—I have a right to ask of every member of this Convention—that he and I should so act together as will redound to the common good of our State. I feel I have a right to ask that when you have by your voice placed me in such a position, that you shall unite with me your efforts and voice, instead of endeavoring to prevent the result we all desire. Unite all your efforts, so that the good which is desired may be accomplished, and with the blessings of that Providence which rules over all affairs, public and private, we may accomplish this end, for which we have labored, and which shall cause all the inhabitants of the State to rejoice.

Gentlemen of the Convention, what it is that we are now threatened with? We apprehend that we may soon be in that condition of anarchy in which a man when he goes to bed with his family at night, does not know whether he shall ever rise again, or whether his house shall remain intact until morning. This is the kind of danger: not merely a war between different divisions of the State, but a war between neighbors, so that when a man meets those with whom he has associated from childhood, he begins to feel that they are his enemies. We must avoid that. It is terrible. The scenes of the French Revolution may be enacted in every quarter of our State, if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war. We can do it if we are in earnest, and endeavor with all our power. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that it shall be the very highest object—the sole aim of every official act of mine—to make sure that the people of the State of Missouri can worship their God together, each feeling that the man who sits in the same pew with him, because he differs with him on political questions, is not his enemy, that they may attend the same communion and go to the same Heaven. I wish for every citizen of the State of Missouri that, when he meets his fellow-man, confidence in him may be restored, and confidence in the whole society restored, and that there shall be conversations upon other subjects than those of blood and slaughter; that there shall be something better than this endeavor to encourage hostility between persons who entertain different political opinions, and something more and better than a desire to produce injury to those who may differ from them.

Gentlemen, if you will unite with me, and carry home this purpose to carry it out faithfully much can be accomplished, much good can be done; and I am persuaded that each one of you will feel that it is his duty, his individual duty, for in this case it is the duty of every American citizen to do all he can for the welfare of the State. I have made no elaborate preparations for an address to you on this occasion, but I have come now to express to you my earnest desire that we shall be found coöperating for that same common good in which each one of us is equally interested, that although differing as to modes and schemes, we shall be found united in the great work of pacification.

Mr. Hall, on taking the official oath, remarked as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I appreciate highly the honor conferred upon me, by my election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. When I reflect upon the embarrassments and difficulties which surround that position, I cannot but regret that your choice has not fallen upon another individual. I concur with the gentleman who has been elected Governor, and who has just addressed you, in deprecating the state of things which now exist in the State of Missouri. We are in the midst of a civil war, and I can only say that I will unite my energies with him to do all that we can to mitigate its horrors and shorten its duration."

Gentlemen, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that my opinion as to the causes of our domestic difficulties has been sufficiently exemplified by my acts and words since I have been a member of this body. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say that in my opinion our difficulties have been produced almost solely, if not entirely, by an effort upon the part of certain of our officers and citizens to dissolve our connection with the National Government. I believe, gentlemen, that to Missouri Union is peace, and Disunion is war. I believe that to-day Missouri could be as peaceful as Illinois, if her citizens would have recognized their obligations to the Constitution and laws of their country, and I am free to say that I know of no reason why they should not so act. Whatever might be said by citizens of other States, certainly Missourians have no right to complain of the general course of the Government of the United States. I believe it to be a fact that there is no law of a general character upon your statutes that has been enacted since Missouri came into the Union, but had received the votes and support of the Representatives of the people of this State. Whatever we have asked from the Government of the United States has been given to us most cheerfully. We asked a liberal land policy, and we got it; we asked grants for our railroads, and we got them; we asked for a fugitive slave law, and it was given to us; we asked that our peculiar views in reference to the finances of the country should be regarded, and even that was granted. In short, I feel I may safely say, that if the people of this State had the whole control of the Federal Government, if there had been but one State in the Union, the very policy which has been adopted by the General Government would have been adopted as best calculated to advance the interests of the State.

It is true, gentlemen, that, owing to divisions among us, private and sometimes public rights have been violated; but I believe I cannot be mistaken as to the real cause of the troubles which are now upon us. I believe there is no need, and there never has been any need, of a civil war in this State. I believe we should have had none, if the views of this Convention, as expressed in March last, had been carried out; and I believe if we will return to these views, civil war will cease within our borders. It shall, therefore, gentlemen, be my duty, my pride as well as my pleasure to do all that I can for both the success and prevalence of those views in this State while I have the honor to hold the position which you have conferred upon me. Notwithstanding the denunciations we sometimes hear against the Government of the United States and the assaults made upon it, I am free to admit that, when I reflect upon the history of this State; when I remember its humble origin; when I look upon the proud and exalted position that it occupied but a few months ago, my affections do cluster around the Government of my country. As a Missourian, I desire no change in the political relations that exist between this State and the Government of the United States, and least of all do I desire such a change as will throw her into the arms of those who have proved unfaithful to the high trust imposed upon them by a generous and a confiding people. Mr. President, I am ready to take the oath.

Mr. Oliver, Secretary of State elect, followed in a few remarks of similar import as those of Messrs. Gamble and Hall.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondent says that Col. Smith, of the Lexington Military Institute, will take command of the forces at Craney Island. Marshal Parks' agent at Portsmouth has transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of fine steamers already manned and armed.

The weather here has been oppressively hot for the last three days, and almost all business has been suspended in consequence.

A wagon loaded with goods for the South was intercepted to-day.

MILITARY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Jackson Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Murphy, left here last evening for Harper's Ferry.

The National Guards, Col. Lyle, recently returned from Baltimore, were reviewed by the city authorities this afternoon. They showed the perfection of their drill and made a brilliant display.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Reorganization of the Army of Occupation—Rumor of a Battle in Braxton County—Western Maryland Loyal—Gen. Cox Driving Wise up the Kanawha—Discovery of Spies, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Head-quarters Army of Occupation,
Western Virginia, Department of the Ohio,
Clarksburgh, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

The continual movement of troops goes on, and all the hard labor incident to the reorganization of an Army, is evidently being performed; but with this exception, the military atmosphere is intolerably quiet. Ohio is supplying us with new regiments, to take the place of her old ones; Gov. Morton, of Indiana, promises us six, at once, a part of whom are on the road. Occasionally a troop of horsemen rides through the town, which, I am told and glad to learn, is a company of Virginian cavalry, being raised among the mountains, for Government employ. We have suffered, heretofore, for want of this arm in our service, it has been difficult to obtain even the needful couriers and scouts. Gen. Rosecrans is organizing a system of couriers which cannot fail to be useful. He is also pushing the telegraph to every practicable point.

We were startled, this morning, by a rumor of a great battle between Col. Tyler and O. Jennings Wise, in Braxton County, south of this, resulting in a victory for the Union forces, who lost six hundred men, while the rebels lost a thousand or two—it don't matter which. The story is probably a *canard*; one of the immense reverberations which echo thunderously among the hills here, from a small cause. I believe that O. Jennings has retreated, and that our troops have occupied the place he held, but that it was done without any battle.

The following General Orders are subject to a slight modification; Col. Biddle having been ordered to Washington since their issue, and Col. McCook remaining in command, as I wrote you before:

Head-quarters of the Army of Occupation,
Western Virginia, Grafton, July 25, 1861.

General Orders, No. 2.—1. The region within this department watered by lower Tygart's Valley and Cheat Rivers, will, until farther orders, constitute a Military District, to be called the "District of Cheat River."

2. Col. Charles E. Biddle, First Pennsylvania Regiment, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Cheat River; the daily and other reports, required by the Army Regulations, will be rendered to his Head-quarters, and by him to these Head-quarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, United States Army, commanding Department.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

I think this exhausts my budget of news since I wrote last. Were it my province to keep a diary founded on personal incidents and observations, *à la Pepys*, I might, indeed, supply myself without stint from this great storehouse of oddity, Western Virginia; but where the demand is for news, I am compelled to say that, for the present, we are "played out." How soon things may change it is impossible to say; the enemy may throw in an offensive force here at any time, from the East, and put us in motion. I hear nothing just now of the "Kanawha movement," and think it *possible* that Gen. Rosecrans considers Gen. Cox able to take care of his fire-eating adversary. I ran down to Parkersburgh, Saturday evening, hoping to fish up something of interest; but the most moving incident was a dress-parade. I shall go to Cumberland to-night, and if, on my return, affairs continue to look unpromising, I *may* seek a fresher field.

J. M. W.

Thursday, Aug. 1.—As I intimated that I should do in my last, I ran down on Tuesday evening to Cumberland, arriving about 9 o'clock. On the way I had an opportunity to notice how thoroughly every bridge and critical point on the road is guarded by the National troops. The principal part of Col. McCook's force—he commanding this District—has been removed to *New Creek*, the point, I think, where the Railroad crosses the Potomac into Maryland. Among these troops is the Fourth Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Lorin Andrews, late President of Kenyon College, and long one of the foremost educators in Ohio. Col. Andrews resigned his Presidency for the purpose of raising a company for the war, and such is his popularity that he raised *two*, and was chosen Colonel of the Regiment without opposition. His men, in moral as well as intellectual and physical character, are remarkable, even among the excellent Volunteers furnished by the Buckeye State; and Col. Andrews seems to enjoy their fullest confidence, as well as that of his superiors in rank. The regiment is in "for the war."

Cumberland is a fine old Maryland city, which has grown up out of the resources of the mountains. At the time of the construction of the great National Road—then a work almost equaling in apparent magnitude the proposed railroad connecting the two oceans—Cumberland was fixed upon, if I mistake not, as the eastern terminus; and was thus, for the long years during which that road was the artery for trade across the Alleghanies, a point of decided commercial importance. Since that period, a canal, floating vast quantities of coal to tide-water, and the magnificent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have greatly increased its facilities. The Potomac, which the road pursues for miles down the mountains, is even here a small stream; and as I watched its channel, in many places scarcely more than a rivulet, and anywhere fordable with ease, I could hardly realize that I saw the same grand river that washes the shores of Washington and Mount Vernon.

At New Creek, a band of music from one of the regiments—Col. McCook's, I think—came on board; and we went into Cumberland under the inspiration of their efforts. On our arrival, they formed and marched through the streets, and finally back to the depôt, playing national and other airs, and were cheered vociferously in their passage. These demonstrations and the conversations I held and heard in the city, satisfied me that Cumberland is "unconditionally" loyal. This was a point on which I had desired to satisfy myself—as, the night before, three companies of the Ohio Fourth Regiment had been sent down there. I now learned, however, that only one had remained—the other two returning at once; and that there is no danger apprehended there, except such as may come from Virginia. There had been some alarm, occasioned by a rumor of an intended invasion from the rebels of the Old Dominion; but the anxiety had subsided. Cumberland has a Home Guard armed with Minié rifles, and commanded by Capt. Resley, one of the best and most resolute and loyal men of the State.

The accounts I gather from Western Maryland, even more than Western Virginia, are of loyalty and patriotism. While the utmost vigilance at all points of possible danger should be exercised by the Government to guard against treachery and invasion, I believe that Western Maryland needs as little watching as any part of the Slave States. The people there are vowing vengeance, in anticipation, upon their rebellious Legislature, should that body dare to misrepresent the people by passing an ordinance of secession.

On my return to Clarksburgh, I learned from Gen. Rosecrans that a courier from Gen. Cox has brought the welcome intelligence of Wise's retreat from Gauley Bridge, where was strongly intrenched, and the occupation of that point by the Union troops. Wise retreated after burning the bridge; leaving as a prize for us one thousand old muskets and some powder. Whether this is strategy, to get a little better position, or to draw Cox into danger, is not known. It is certain that there was no fighting. But it is a very encouraging sign that the people in that region are fast becoming loyal. They are represented as having become very hostile to Wise, (whom they at first favored,) on account of his outrageous vandalism, which exceeds the average even of rebel operations.

I learn from an officer who has been stationed in Cheat Mountain Pass, that there is certainly a force of four or five thousand men concentrated at a point between Staunton and our outposts. They are, probably, awaiting reinforcements from Richmond. I cannot think, however, that the enemy is in a condition to attempt any attack at present on Gen. Rosecrans. Certainly, the operations on James River and the Potomac are of more importance to them at this time, and not more difficult than would be an effort to dislodge the victor of Rich Mountain from the wild passes now occupied by his legions, and which can immediately be fortified almost to a point of impregnability.

A surprising disclosure took place here yesterday, which shows the "masked battery" tactics which our chivalrous F. F. V.'s do not hesitate to employ, without any regard to manhood or good faith. Gen. Rosecrans received information which led to the arrest of a spy, upon whom was found a letter to Gen. Beauregard, recommending, among other items, a certain other citizen of this vicinity as the most efficient spy in the community. The letter was written by a man who has been at great pains to inspire confidence in his unquestionable Unionism; and the spy thus indorsed went so far in manifesting his patriotism as to invite our officers, on the Fourth of July, to a grand dinner. It is supposed that he understood the full significance of the old saw, "*in vino veritas*;" and I trust that our officers gave him no cause for an increase of faith in its truth.

I have heard people deny the statement, often made, that Union men in the South are impressed into the rebel Army, and compelled to fight against their country. As one of those items of evidence that go to make up the proof on the questions now being tried, I copied the following statement from the original in Gen Rosecrans' hands:

"I, J. H. Burdick, am a native of Rhode Island; came to Virginia in April, 1861, in the steamer *Yorktown*; was detained and forced into the Confederate Army on the 29th of May, 1861."

Burdick was one of the men captured with Pegram, and desired a pass to go to his home, which he received. Such instances are certainly not rare.

If there is anything now needed to convert our troops here into effective soldiers, it is discipline. I am compelled to say that it is still too lax—too much as I saw it at Washington, early in the season. It is poor amongst the three months' volunteers, because they are going home; and the same amongst the new recruits, because they have just come. Only this morning, I saw the sentry, guarding the line in front of the General's tent, sitting on his post; reason, he had been there five or six hours, and, from fatigue and want of breakfast, had become too faint to travel his beat. The blame was with the officer of the guard. I hope that Gen. Rosecrans will not be deterred by the howls which follow any demonstration of vigor in the enforcement of discipline, to relax his efforts in the smallest degree. The fuss made in Ohio about Lieut. Stratton and the plunderers who were dismissed the service *upon their own representations*, is the most injudicious thing possible; it encourages demoralization among the troops at the very crisis when *nothing but discipline and drill* can save the Government from destruction. The *numbers* we can command, but without complete subordination to military rules, the larger our Army, the more unmanageable and liable to disaster.

Another necessity which the Department should at once consider, is some distinctive *uniform* or badge for our troops; and this is particularly important, since we find that the "chivalry" are up to the noble dodge of marching into battle under our flag, and feigning to be Union troops to save themselves from attack. We should have a uniform which they have not the means of imitating; or a plain and conspicuous badge, made privately, and distributed to the men on the eve of an important battle, which will enable them at once to distinguish friends from foes. All through this war, the rebels seem to have emulated the qualities which they consider most characteristic of Northern men. They have far excelled us in cunning, activity, and enterprise; which qualities, engrafted upon their natural impetuosity, have made them formidable in the extreme. Our men, on the other hand, have gone into the war as they would into any other *business*; expecting to prosecute it in an honorable and manly spirit, comparatively destitute of impetuosity, and entirely unprepared for the "tricks" which have been played off on them in the shape of masked batteries, perjured spies, poisoners, shooting of sentries, and the use of the National flag. The Yankees have always been proverbially quick to leave; can it be that this great calamity—this savage warfare waged by fellow-citizens—has palsied their energies and unfitted them to fight, because they see now what they *should* have long known—that the character and institutions of the South are all permeated with the worst vices of barbarism, vitalized by Anglo-Saxon energy and intelligence.

Of all the gross and utterly inexcusable omissions of the Administration, thus far, has been its failure to fill the offices in Washington with true men. I see that the clerks are still *resigning*. How long shall this last? Better that every place should be filled by an inexperienced *new* man, who is *true*, than the most accomplished, whose loyalty is even *doubtful*. I don't suppose that any changes will be made in the Cabinet, however apparent it is to the people that such men as Cameron and Welles should be succeeded by others who can exhaust the requirements of their Departments; but if any should be made, I am sure that Secretary Smith should be placed on the retiring list, if only for his having so long harbored in his building an army of salaried spies. There *are* some arguments against too sudden changes now in the Departments of War, Navy, and Treasury (I don't say the arguments are sufficient); but there is no reason why the Interior should not have been purged at once.

The weather amongst these mountains is a constant source of astonishment to those unacquainted with its habits. A good share of the time during the past month it has been really cold. Now, cool weather in July may be very pleasant to a certain extent, but when it comes to calling for overcoats and fires, and giving you a catarrh, I submit that the regular order of nature is the best. The only variety we get is rain, and that comes in the most unexpected and whimsical styles. The hill-sides have literally all been dripping for the last fortnight. With a warm atmosphere, the sight would be very delightful. But to-day we have a decided change in the temperature; the mercury has gone suddenly up, and we are sweating off our colds. The thaw meets my unqualified approval.

As the earlier crops are being threshed, I learn that the yield will be about average in this region. Wheat is likely to be a fair crop—nothing more. If we get warm weather soon Indian corn will be very good; otherwise, poor. I notice that a good deal of rye is raised among the mountains, and in general it is looking excellent. The great staple here, though, is grass—this being preeminently a stock-raising region. There are very fine cattle here and some good sheep, and all looking admirably; in fact, I have very seldom seen a grass crop as heavy. These hills, in raising forests and good grass, show a capacity in the soil for which I was unprepared. With Slavery rooted out and enterprise injected in, Western Virginia may become one of the best dairy regions in the world.

I notice that the telegraph still plays its favorite game of shuttlecock—to-day shooting forth a rumor, and to-morrow taking it back. These fictions are injurious besides being disagreeable. Why does not Government forbid the use of the telegraph to the newspapers entirely, till after the close of the war? I am sure it would be better for all parties, except the rebels.

One more query and I am through. Are we to have an efficient blockade of the Southern ports?

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

STORY OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* gives the following as the story of private DOHERTY, of the New-York Seventy-first, who escaped from Sudley Church in company with Capt. ALLEN, of the Massachusetts Eleventh, and private WALDORF, of the Wisconsin Second:

"About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, just as the chances of the field were beginning to turn against the National troops, and the Seventy-first had their hands full, a shell took off the foot of a comrade of Mr. DOHERTY, his rear man, in Company A. Mr. D. immediately proceeded to carry the poor fellow to the hospital, and had hardly done so when the bugle sounded the retreat, and his regiment, with the rest of the troops, were retiring rapidly, leaving him far behind. He at once made a dash for his own freedom, and gained almost alone an open field, where a party of Confederate troops, under Capt. BARKER, took him prisoner, and conducted him to the hospital at Sudley Church. Here he found Dr. PUGNET amputating the arm of a private of the Seventy-first, and assisted him to the best of his ability in the performaece of various surgical operations the whole afternoon. Twelve surgeons were prisoners in the church, and these remained there for the relief of the wounded—nearly all of whom were Nationals—all night. There were 286 wounded at this place, 70 being exposed in the open air for lack of accommodation, the rest in the blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, and church.

On Monday morning most of the prisoner surgeons were removed to Manassas, all being required to give their parole; but all declined except Drs. PUGNET, SWIFT, WINSTON, BUCKSTONE and DEGRATH. These latter returned and resumed their duties in the hospital. During the absence of the surgeons, twelve of the wounded died. Thirty-two had died up to the time of Mr. DOHERTY'S escape.

On Friday night, about five minutes before 10 o'clock, by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. ALLEN and Messrs. DOHERTY and WELDORF—who had from the first been allowed a reasonable freedom of movement—approached the guard at the blacksmith's shop. I must not forget to mention that Mr. WALDORF was wounded in the arm, and that Capt. ALLEN had contrived to exchange his officer's uniform for that of a private, and that he successfully affected to be wounded also. By an arrangement with a Rhode Island soldier, they were to be informed by a signal when the guard should reach a certain point on his beat.

Thus prepared, they approached the sentry, and assuming the character and tone of Confederate officers, called out to him "half-past 10 there!"—they having previously ascertained that the guard was to be relieved at 10 o'clock. The man, suspecting nothing, immediately walked to the end of his beat to look for the relief; at once the signal was given by the Rhode Islander, and the three prisoners leaping a fence, noiselessly crossed a little brook, and were quickly concealed in the woods. Mr. DOHERTY believes that they were not missed till the roll-call the next morning.

They pushed forward with all speed that night and all of the next morning, steering by the moon, until, at 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, they reached the house of a Mr. MACON. Here they resolved, at all risks, to stop and make inquiries. By Mrs. MACON, who alone was at home, they were so closely catechised as to render their situation peculiarly uncomfortable. They passed for men of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and she showed that she was familiar with that corps, by inquiring as to the fate of two officers named GREY. DOHERTY told her that one of them had been killed. This she promptly denied, from the strength of other information which had reached her, but her suspicions were removed by the explanation that "the GREY we mean was a private." The fugitives, however, seeing that Mrs. MACON was by no means a person of easy credulity, lost no time in relieving her Southern hospitality of their presence.

Near Leesburgh, still passing for Alabamians, they met a man who was satisfied with their story that they were picking blackberries, and had got separated from their regiment. He kindly informed them that they would find their comrades at Ball's Mill waiting for artillery. Near Milford they met a little boy and girl who directed them for information, to the house of a Mr. EDWARDS, where they arrived at 5 P. M., on Saturday.

Here also they perceived they were suspected, for a horseman rode up, and, after conferring with EDWARDS, departed hastily—when they slipped away. As they were pressing with all speed towards the Potomac, a party of about ten horsemen came suddenly upon them and ordered them to halt; but as they had a high fence on their right, inclosing a cover of trees, they took no further notice of the challenge save to leap the fence, the horsemen discharging their pistols at them, and take refuge among the trees. Some farmers of the neighborhood, hearing the firing, were promptly on the spot with their guns, and joining the horsemen, took down a part of the fence, and began a search. Meantime the fugitives had cut down branches from the trees, and with these and some light brushwood, concealed themselves effectually. Mr. DOHERTY assures us that as the troopers beat the woods, the horse of one of them actually trod slightly on his leg, as he lay in his hiding place.

After perhaps an hour and a half of ineffectual search, they abandoned the woods, and took to the road, concluding that the prisoners had given them the slip, and got off in that way. Before going, however, they left a man on guard, who very soon lay down on a log but a few feet from his hidden foes. DOHERTY, almost exhausted, had availed himself of the occasion and this cozy concealment, to take a nap, and when he was roused by the captain, who whispered that they must be moving, he had just dreamed that he was a prisoner again, and could not easily shake off the impression.

Their guard was still sleeping, and they might easily have killed him with a six-shooter, their only arms, but forebore from fear of bringing the people down upon them. At 4½ o'clock Sunday morning they reached the Potomac. Here they found a solitary horseman, who made a sudden rush, no doubt to give the alarm, whereupon they plunged at once into the river, and partly by swimming, partly by wading, reached Long Island, 17 miles from Washington.

Mr. DOHERTY assures me—and Capt. ALLEN will, I believe, cordially indorse his statement—that nothing could exceed the magnanimity of the Confederate officers towards their prisoners, wounded or unwounded. Not a harsh word fell from them to mortify or insult the men who had just struggled with them, sword to sword, and bayonet to bayonet; but, on the contrary, they displayed a lively solicitude for their comfort. This kindness was especially conspicuous in the artillery and cavalry officers.

Capt. BALL, who, whilst a prisoner at Washington, had been guarded by a detachment of the Seventy-first, was assiduous in his hospitable attentions. He and his men (who were not in the fight as has been reported) sent milk, eggs and brandy. A farmer in the neighborhood, named RICKETT, was very kind. He and his wife sent the National wounded, soup, gruel and a young lamb. They feel especially grateful to Capts. WHITE and PATRICK, and Col. BARKER. The latter said to them, "Take good care of yourselves, boys, and see that your wounded have what they require."

Gen. BEAUREGARD rode up to the hospital, and gave particular orders that the enemy's wounded should be well attended. I am happy to record the manly evidence of these gentlemen. No dying man's throat was cut, they say—no dead man robbed.

FAIR PLAY.

THE HARD TIMES.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Aug. 2:

"Though yesterday was 'quarter day,' I cannot learn that any of the landlords have met with remarkable success in collecting their rents. I allude more particularly to that class of them who are chiefly interested in tenement houses, occupied by families generally of the poorest class, many of whom, at this moment, have as much as they can do to keep soul and body together without paying rent. The agent of a leading capitalist, who owns a dozen or more of these houses in the Sixteenth Ward, in which are some 350 tenants, tells me his total returns to-day, instead of being $3,000 or thereabouts, did not exceed $96. At every department he says his agent was met, not with the money, but with lugubrious stories, of 'No money—no work—no nothing.' 'It would be the easiest thing in the world to turn these defaulting tenants into the street,' added the landlord, but in that case my houses would have to be closed for the season, or else another set of tenants would get in, who would, in turn, default when next quarter day came round. Some of the agents tell of the rough reception many of them get from families who have sons or husbands in the Army, that class of persons having got it into their heads that the Union Defence Committee, or the Common Council, are bund ato least to pay the rent."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 1.

Almost universal gratification was expressed yesterday at the result of the labors of the State Convention, in the election of Judge HAMILTON R. GAMBLE for Provisional Governor; WILLARD P. HALL, of Buchanan, for Lieutenant-Governor, and MORDECAI OLIVER, of Green County, for Secretary of State. Every man who has a direct personal interest in the State, who is solicitous that peace should be restored to us, and that a wise and conservative Government should be reestablished, felt relieved when told that Judge GAMBLE had been placed at the head of public affairs in this trying emergency. As it is well known, he is no politician, he has no political ambition, and if he was drawn from retirement to take part in the deliberations of the Convention months ago, it was because he believed that he had a duty to perform, from which he would not shrink. He took a leading part in the action of that Convention. Nothing but a conviction of duty, we are satisfied, could have induced him to accept the office of Governor, even for a temporary period, and we estimate, therefore, the more highly the sacrifice of personal comfort which it implies. His election will do more to restore peace to the State than anything that has transpired for a long while, and we congratulate the people upon it.

Such is the man whom the Convention have elected to control the destinies of the State for three months, and until the people shall pass an approving judgment upon the acts of this body—a matter of which we have no earthly doubt.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State are equally unexceptionable. Both known as members of Congress in past years, and as conservative, Union-loving men, they have the confidence of the people by whom they are best known, and will perform whatever duty is imposed upon them faithfully and fearlessly.

From this day forward a new and a peaceful policy is inaugurated in Missouri. C. F. JACKSON, who has proved himself so pestiferous an instrument in bringing civil war and great disasters on the State, is no longer Governor. Whatever acts he may do hereafter will be usurpations of office, for which he will be punishable, should he ever get back to the State. All debts contracted by him, or by any of the force under his command, in the military department, or for any other purpose, will be illegal and of no value. So, too, the acts of various persons assuming to have military commissions, under authority of divers laws passed by the Legislature in May last, will be regarded as wholly unauthorized—the laws whereby they hold office having been repealed—and it will be their duty to disband all their forces and to forego all attempts at military organization. The only lawful Governor of Missouri is Gov. GAMBLE, and no commissions issued to military officers by virtue of the law to "provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces of the State of Missouri, approved May 14, 1861," can hereafter have any effect. No military company can be organized under that law, and if it is done a heavy responsibility rests upon those concerned in it. Reasonable men—good citizens in every quarter—will see at once the propriety of discontinuing all attempts at organization under this law, and when this is abandoned the State will be at peace.

Touching the amendments submitted to the people for their consideration in November next, we have no doubt of their adoption. The people desire peace. They will have it. They see in the propositions before them the certainty of accomplishing this end, and they will ratify and confirm them.

GEN. DIX VIGILANT.

The Baltimore *American* of August 2, says:

"For some time past, the regulations ordered by Gen. BANKS (then in command of this District), concerning the regiments in and around the city, have been almost entirely disregarded, and particularly in regard to their having the freedom of the city, and the carrying of arms whilst therein. Certainly the men were scarcely to be blamed in this matter, when their superior officers set them such a bad example, in disregarding the published orders. The evils complained of prevailed to such an extent that many ladies were really afraid to venture far from home. Large numbers of intoxicated soldiers were allowed by the police to roam through the streets, and the results of such conduct was attested on Wednesday evening, when one was severely stabbed, and the other so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. This state having been made known through the Press to Gen. DIX, he has promptly determined to enforce Gen. BANKS' regulations, with an added improvement to them of his own dictation; and it is highly gratifying to state that his orders have been published to the several regiments now quartered here, and they will be enforced. In no instance will more than three soldiers of each company be allowed to leave their respective camps, and these must ba provided with written passes from the commanding officer of each regiment; nor will any commissioned officer be allowed to leave without such a passport. Further, it is made the duty of the military police of the city to require any soldier (in case he deems it necessary) to produce his Colonel's certificate. These new regulations went into effect yesterday, and they had the most salutary effect, as but few of the men could be seen upon the streets, and none of these, as far as could be learned, were intoxicated. Yesterday morning two of the regiments had out scouting parties, who went through the city armed, for the purpose of arresting all stragglers who had not come into camp on the previous night. They succeeded in taking into the camps a large number, and many of these were at once placed in the guard-house. If Major-Gen. DIX will maintain the regulations he will receive the thanks of great numbers of our citizens.

Yesterday, at an early hour, Lieut. CARMICHAEL, with Sergeants WALLIS and COOK, of the Middle District Police, acting under information, paid a visit to the steamer *Mary Washington*, Capt. WEEMS, lying at the State Tobacco wharf, foot of Frederick-street. A number of persons took passage on the boat, among them two ladies, named Mrs. L. J. HART and Miss A. TAYLOR, who had with them three large trunks. At the usual hour the steamer started for various landing-places on the Patuxent River. When opposite Fort McHenry, the officers desired Capt. WEEMS to take the steamer into the wharf at the fort, where an examination was made of the trunks, &c., of the passengers.

The trunks of the ladies above named were found full of large and small buttons designed for the use of the Confederate forces, all having the letter I on them. Over these buttons were placed shawls and dresses so as to conceal them. There was also found a large box directed to JOHN A. BURROUGHS, Chaptico, with directions to land at Forest Wharf, in which was placed a large number of similar buttons, four bolts of white tent canvas, and several bolts of bluish white flannel. The reasonable supposition was that these articles were designed to be conveyed across the country to Virginia for the use of the Confederate forces. In addition, a large lot of indigo was found. All these articles were retained at the fort.

The officers also observed a man named W. J. BURNHAM concealing in one of the berths about 20 letters, directed to various parties in the South. By order of Gen. DIX they were examined, but beyond containing abusive sentiments, there was nothing of a criminal character. The trunks, after being emptied of the contraband articles, were returned to the ladies, who represented themselves as being from New-York. They were very indignant at being dispossessed of the articles, and declared that though the Confederates could not get the buttons, they could whip the Unionists without them.

GEN. PATTERSON.

The Chambersburgh *Times* has an elaborate defence of Gen. PATTERSON. Among other things it says:

"We have seen and read a statement by a rebel officer, taken prisoner by our forces near Charlestown, in which he stated that the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester was fortified at every available point; that Gen. JOHNSTON was most strongly intrenched at the latter place; that his force consisted of *forty-two thousand men*, eleven hundred of whom were cavalry; and that his artillery consisted of *sixty-two pieces*, many of which were twenty-four and thirty-two pounders. He also states that twenty-seven thousand of JOHNSON's men left for Manassas Junction, on the Thursday, and the remaining fifteen thousand on the Saturday previous to the great battle. We suppose we violate no confidence in saying that this statement was shown us by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, who, at the time, endorsed it as perfectly authentic and reliable. There is still another fact. We have it on good authority that a council of war was held at Martinsburg, at which were present some ten or twelve superior officers; *only two of whom voted to advance on Winchester*. But, say these gentlemen who are so well posted, why was PATTERSON removed?"

REPLY OF COL. DIXON S. MILES TO COL. RICHARDSON.

From the Washington Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

EDITOR OF THE STAR—*Dear Sir:* Will you please give place in your columns to a short reply from an old soldier in correction of Col. RICHARDSON's report as published in this morning's *Sun*. Perhaps no one has ever before been hunted with more assiduous, malicious vituperation and falsehood since the battle of Bull Run than myself. My name, I am told, has been a byword in the streets of Washington and its bar-rooms for everything derogatory to my character. It was stated I had deserted to the enemy; I was a traitor; being from Maryland, a sympathizer; gave the order to retreat; was in arrest; and now, by Col. RICHARDSON's report, drunk.

I shall not copy RICHARDSON's report, but correct the errors he has committed, leaving to his future days a remorse he may feel at the irreparable injury he has inflicted on an old brother officer.

The order for retreat from Blackburn's ford, as communicated by my Staff officer, emanated from Gen. MCDOWELL, who directed two of my brigades to march on the Warrenton road as far as the bridge on Cub Creek. I sent my Adjutant-General, Capt. VINCENT, to bring up DAVIES' and RICHARDSON's brigades, while I gave the order for BLENKER's brigade at Centreville to proceed down the Warrenton road. I accompanied these troops a part of the way, endeavoring to collect and halt the routed soldiers. I returned to Centreville Heights as Col. RICHARDSON, with his brigade, was coming into line of battle, facing Blackburn's ford. His position was well chosen, and I turned my attention to the placing of DAVIES' brigade and the batteries. A part of DAVIES' command was placed in echelon of regiments, behind fences, in support of RICHARDSON; another portion in reserve, in support of HUNT's and TITBALL's batteries.

After completing these arrangements, I returned to BLENKER's Brigade, now near a mile from Centreville Heights, took a regiment to cover GREEN's battery, and then returned to the heights. When I arrived there, just before dusk, I found all my previous arrangements of defence had been changed, nor could I ascertain who had ordered it, for Gen. MCDOWELL was not on the field. Col. RICHARDSON was the first person I spoke to after passing Capt. FRY; he was leading his regiment into line of battle on the crest of the hill, and directly in the way of the batteries in rear. It was here the conversation between the Colonel and myself took place, which he alludes to in his report. Gen. MCDOWELL just afterwards came on to the field, and I appealed earnestly to him to permit me to command my division, and protested against the faulty disposition of the troops to resist an attack. He replied by taking command himself and relieving me.

Col. RICHARDSON states a conversation with Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, of his command. I never saw Col. STEVENS to my knowledge. I never gave him, or any one, the order to deploy his column; the order must have emanated from some one else, and hence my misfortune; for, on his impression that I was drunk, those not immediately connected with me rung it over the field, without inquiry or investigation. This is all that is proper for me to say at this time, as I have called for a Court to investigate the whole transaction. Those who have read RICHARDSON's report will confer a favor to compare this statement with it; the discrepancies are glaring, the errors by deductions apparent.

D. S. MILES,
Colonel Second Infantry.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

From the Washington Star.

In reply to the slurs and imprecations so industriously thrown upon the Secretary of the Navy through many presses, it is but necessary to remind the public, that on assuming control of his Department, on the 4th of March, Mr. WELLES found that his predecessor had left but three ships at his disposal for the work of aiding with the Navy to maintain the integrity of the Union; all the rest fit or ready for sea service being at points from which he could not make them available in the instant emergency that was upon the country. Since then, he has actually managed to get a hundred and sixty-three vessels actively employed in some way or other in connection with the work of closing the ports of the revolted States, and suppressing piracy under the pretence of privateering. So effective a naval force was never before improvised under any Government with so small means at hand for commencing and pushing through the work.

Nine-tenths of the growling against the Secretary, to which we refer above, comes originally from parties disappointed in getting (to the service) ruinous contracts from the Department, for the sale or charter of unfit vessels, unsuitable guns, &c., &c. Hundreds of owners of old and rickety steamers of every description, almost useless for anything else, have "tried it on" the Department, to get rid of their hulks at enormous prices. Their disappointment on finding Secretary WELLES not to be easily swindled is at the bottom of most of the newspaper complaints. Nine-tenths of the mercantile steamers afloat are not sufficiently staunch to carry guns; and unless they can carry them effectively, they are utterly useless for any naval purpose whatever, except as transports. As fast as the Department has been able to find steamers that will carry guns of any description effectively, they have been promptly brought into service, when that could be done without submitting to downright extortion. The closing of the ports of the revolted States is already a more complete blockade than was ever before achieved by any navy, of a coast of so great an extent, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the Department had to contend when Secretary WELLES came into office. In a month from this time, when all the vessels now being prepared shall be in service, we shall hear no more of vessels getting in or out of a forbidden port, or of privateers annoying the commerce of the United States.

WHAT IOWA IS DOING.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, has issued the following proclamation:

The Secretary of War has accepted from this State four additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. One regiment of infantry is already organized, as I learn, under Col. BENNETT, of Polk County. Two are accepted as the regiments of Colonels HOFFMAN of Davenport, and VANDEVER of Dubuque, and are not organized. The Colonel of the cavalry regiment will be appointed at Washington. They are all required to be in rendezvous from the 12th to the 15th of August, at Dubuque and Davenport.

I have sent letters to several Captains of companies whose ranks are nearly full, requiring them to fill and report to me immediately; but as many of the companies whose rolls have been sent to the Adjutant-General are organized under the State law, and are, therefore, too small for United States service, and as the time for organizing these regiments is so short, I deem it proper to call on the people generally, to come forward so that these regiments can be organized promptly. Should more companies be offered than I can accept, I trust those not accepted will not begrudge to the country their efforts for the cause, and I will use my best endeavors at Washington to have accepted all that may offer.

The War Department desires that the companies of these new regiments be filled to the maximum if possible—101 for infantry, and 95 for cavalry. The horses for the cavalry will be paid for by the General Government.

The expiration of the term of service of the three months' volunteers renders necessary this call for more men. Iowa has been called on for her share, and I feel assured she will promptly answer the call.

The recent misfortunes at Manassas demonstrate that the contest in which we are engaged is one requiring, not passion, excitement, or unreasoning or blind hate, but rather patience, calmness, organization, deliberation and fixed determination. The work now required to be done in this State must be done speedily. I trust that every man who has at heart the good name of the State and the cause of the country will render me his aid to see that it shall be done both speedily and well.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 30, 1861.

THE RETREAT OF WISE.

The following special dispatch to Gov. PIERPONT of Virginia, has been published:

GAULEY, Va., Monday, July 29, viâ
GALLIPOLIS, Wednesday, July 31.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of this date, contains a dispatch, stating that the Kanawha Valley is now free from the rebel troops. Most of the forces raised by WISE in this Valley, left him between Charleston and this place. I had sent them assurances that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and many have done so, asserting that they were cheated into the rebel service. I regret to have to say that WISE in his retreat has burned a number of valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams of the people of the Valley. All parties denounce him for his vandalism. I congratulate you on the success of this expedition.

J. D. COX, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SECOND REGIMENT.

The following is the official report of the action of the New-Hampshire Second Regiment in the recent fight:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT
NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.
CAMP SULLIVAN, near Washington, July 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers during the march and battle on the 21st inst. I give the time of the different movements as nearly as possible.

The regiment left its camp near Centreville at 2 o'clock A. M., and immediately took its place in the column of the Second Brigade, under Col. BURNSIDE. We continued in the column of the brigade until near the field of battle. On arriving at the battle-field, (10½ A. M.,) we were ordered up to support the Rhode Island battery. Before arriving at the place indicated, we were ordered on to the crest of a hill, in a field immediately to the right—exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery. We here fired upon some battalions, said to be Georgia troops, who retired to the shelter of the woods opposite. After they retired, the regiment was withdrawn under the shelter of the brow of the hill. We were then ordered to the left, to support the Rhode Island battery. The men took their position and fired several volleys. Col. MARSTON was wounded here, and carried to the rear, (11:30 A. M.) We were moved from here to a position on the left, and in advance of the Rhode Island battery, where we fired a few shots at the retiring enemy. After remaining here an hour, more or less, we were ordered to report ourselves to Col. HEINTZELMAN, (1 o'clock P. M.) The regiment moved to a position near his column, and I sent the Sergeant-Major three several times to report the regiment ready to render any succor or support they were able to afford. The Sergeant-Major was unable to meet with Col. HEINTZELMAN or Staff. After remaining in our position some time, I received an order to advance to a position indicated, which was to the left, and one-fourth of a mile in advance of the troops in that part of the field. The enemy was screened from our sight. As the men were exposed to fire from a battery and from musketry, I ordered them to lie down, and fire whenever any of the enemy were exposed. After a short time we were ordered to withdraw. The men retired leisurely and in perfectly good order, halting once under the shelter of some woods. On our way to join our Brigade, we were ordered by an officer of dragoons, whose regiment was in advance in retreat, to make haste, or we should be cut off by the enemy's cavalry. Our column was formed again in the Brigade, but before the formation was complete, a retreat began and continued, with a short rest at our former camp near Centreville, to Washington.

The men obeyed orders with coolness and precision during the whole day. They took every position they were ordered to, and never wavered or retired until ordered to do so. They were among the last, if not the last, to leave the field. Their retreat, on the whole route to their camp, was unattended by tumult, or any disorder, further than leaving their ranks. Their conduct throughout the day inspires me with entire confidence in their courage and steadiness, and I hope will meet your commendation.

FRANK S. FISKE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Second Reg't. N. H. Volunteers.

To Col. HUNTER, Commanding Second Division of the Potomac.

FOREIGN POWERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"Recent intelligence from Minister ADAMS, I learn, indicates that the English Government will do nothing to violate the neutrality policy already adopted, but it is indicated that some of Her Majesty's advisers expect that public affairs in this country will soon take such a turn as to render a recognition of the Southern Confederacy practicable. It is certain the London *Times* entertains this view, and that if a favorable opportunity offered it would advocate the recognition. Before such an opportunity is presented, however, the progress of the war and the growing determination of the North will indicate the impossibility of the triumph of rebellion, and our transatlantic friends will hesitate to take any steps at variance with what should be the sentiment of the world. Besides, the people of England generally are with us, heart and soul—they will never submit without a murmur to the recognition of a Government based wholly and solely upon human Slavery, and controlled by a despotism such as the world never saw before.

The advices received at Havana by the last European steamer, to the effect that all European Governments will soon recognize the so-called Confederacy, are entirely without foundation: they owe their origin, probably, to a portion of the mercantile community interested in peace and cotton.

The refusal of the Paris *Moniteur* to print the sentence in Mr. LINCOLN's Message which speaks of the rights of the United States being everywhere respected by foreign Powers causes considerable comment here, as the act is believed to possess a significance of deep import.

AN ILLINOIS ARMY.

The Springfield *Register* says: "The Government having accepted the additional regiments tendered by the Governor of Illinois, we understand that the whole force, including all the independent regiments accepted from the State, and not yet fully organized, twenty-one in all, are to rendevous immediately at Clear Lake, six miles east of Springfield.

Arrangements are making for their reception and equipment, and immediate organization into brigades.

The location of the camp is a most judicious one, about a mile from Jamestown station on the Great Western Railroad, in the vicinity of a beautiful lake of excellent water, surrounded by groves of fine timber, with suitable open land contiguous for parade and drill grounds.

The large force thus concentrated will be put in condition for active service as rapidly as possible, when Illinois will have in the field, for the war, nearly 85,000 men."

EX-SECRETARY HOLT.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Aug. 1, says:

"Mr. HOLT, pursuant to appointment, addressed the soldiers at Camp Joe Holt yesterday. A vast throng of civilians swelled the audience, including several parties of ladies and gentlemen from this city. Mr. HOLT was introduced by Gen. ROUSSEAU with soldier-like directness, and spoke for half an hour or upwards in a strain of the most enkindling and enchanting eloquence. The effort was one of the most effective and felicitous of his life. We will not attempt to characterize it, for in this respect we are disposed to be as chary as Gen. ROUSSEAU was in respect to following the distinguished orator. 'Fellow-citizens,' said the General, with equal readiness and pleasantry, when called out by the shouts of the civilians present, 'you must give me very little credit for sense if you think I am going to speak after JOE HOLT!'"

McCLELLAN AND SCOTT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract from a letter written by an influential gentleman at Washington:

"MONTGOMERY BLAIR called to see Gen. MCCLELLAN on Saturday and began to give him his views—'Gen. SCOTT and myself will be responsible for the campaign,' he replied, 'and we shall conduct it as we think best.' Mr. BLAIR took his hat and departed. It is these politicians have done all the mischief—controlled the *Tribune*, got up the caucusses in the Senate and House and hounded on the Administration to the absurd step they took in the march to Manassas. Gen. MCCLELLAN understands men and is equal to the emergency."

VERMONT READY.

Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, has issued a proclamation, concluding as follows:

"The events of the 21st inst., and the retreat of the United States Army from the field near Manassas Junction, demonstrate the necessity of a greatly increased National force; and although no formal requisition has been made upon me by the Secretary of War, nor any apportionment of troops as the quota for this State communicated, yet the events referred to indicate clearly the necessity of exercising the discretionary power conferred on me by the aforesaid act, for raising and organizing additional regiments. Orders will therefore be issued immediately to the Adjutant and Inspector General for enlisting the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of volunteers for three years, or during the war, to be tendered to the General Government, as soon as it may be practicable to arm, equip and discipline the troops for service."

BOSTON EXCITED.

The Boston *Journal* of Aug. 2 says:

"The air for the past two or three days has been filled with rumors of fearful troubles from the seat of war. On Wednesday it was currently reported that there had been a terrible battle at Fortress Monroe; that Gen. BUTLER had been taken prisoner, and 1,200 National troops slain. This had hardly died away before another was started, to the effect that there had been a terrible secession uprising in Baltimore—hundreds killed, houses burned and destroyed, and the city in a state of ruin.

Yesterday the city was quite free from rumors until about 2 o'clock, when the rumor was circulated that a private dispatch had been received that Gen. SCOTT had resigned. A large number of persons came to the *Journal* to inquire if it was true. We were happy to assure them of its incorrectness."

GEN. FREMONT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated St. Louis, July 31, says:

"Letters received here from Gen. LYON's command, at Springfield, state that there will be no movement from that point at present. Troops are being concentrated there, in anticipation of trouble from the rebel forces now being sent into the State to aid CLAIB. JACKSON's falling fortunes. It is reported that Gen. SIEGEL will be left temporarily in command at Springfield, while Gen. LYON returns here, and that Gen. FREMONT will take the field in person to direct future operations on our southeastern border. The final stand for secession in this State will be made in the southeast, from present appearances.

THE CAPTURED AMMUNITION AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following as the official account of the captured property of the rebels at the engagement at Rich Mountain:

"1,004 muskets, 18,000 rounds of powder, 7,000 rounds of canister, 4,000 rounds of shot, 4 brass 6-pounders, 4 caissons, 84 horses, 64 harness, 40 wagons, 20 saddles, 193 tents, 12 stands of colors, 400 pair pants, 1 blacksmith forge, 1 buggy and harness, clothing, trunks, and camp equipage of various kinds, a large lot of hospital stores, drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, and last, though not least, 300 prisoners, together with 700 surrendered by Col. PEGRAM. From the morning report, it is ascertained there were 1,600 in the camp at 'the Mountain,' only 600 escaped."

THE RHODE ISLAND FIRST.

The people of Providence extended a cordial welcome to the Rhode Island First on Thursday last. The members of the First Battery, numbering 135 men, had a breakfast given them at 7 A. M., and complimentary speeches were made by Hon. T. A. JENCKES and Col. BURNSIDE. At noon the whole regiment paraded, and at 4 o'clock, after another parade, a farewell address from Col. BURNSIDE was read. Before the regiment was dismissed, an elegant flag was presented to Company H, Mechanic Rifles, Capt. DAY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL MILNE.

Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, in a private letter to the British Consul at Boston, says: "I see a long article in some of the papers, and extracts from a letter from Fort Pickens, alluding to orders I have given; all I can say is, that it is not my version of blockade nor my orders on the subject."

TROOPS FOR THE KANAWHA.

The steamers *Undine*, *Florence*, *Reliance* and *J. H. Done* have been chartered by the Government to transport the Second German, or Twenty-eighth Regiment, and Twenty-fourth Regiment from Cincinnati to Point Pleasant, on the Kanawha River. The regiments were to arrive at Cincinnati on July 31, and proceed immediately up the river. Instead of the Second German Regiment going to Washington, they are ordered to Western Virginia.

THE EXPEDITION TO CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

Unusual interest has been created by the unwonted military activity which has followed the arrival of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT in St. Louis. Regiments have been constantly arriving; the city has been fairly thronged with troops; eight steamboats have been preparing for their transportation down the river, and on last evening there were strong indications that "the great fleet" was about to move. The commanding General of this Department has not seen proper to inform the public accurately, beforehand with respect to the precise objects of his enterprise, plans of his campaign, or date of the departure of his expedition. Upon these points time will undoubtedly enlighten the community.

The steamers *City of Alton*, *Louisiana* and *D. A. January* remained at the arsenal at a late hour last night. On board the former were the baggage and arms of a large portion of the rank and file of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment. During the day the guns of these troops were exchanged for first-class Minié muskets. The *D. A. January* steamed up to the wharf during the afternoon, and took on board an additional quantity of provisions and camp equipage, with which she then returned to the arsenal, arriving at about 5 P. M.

The steamer *G. W. Graham* moved to the arsenal at about noon, with stores of provisions and camp freight, and began taking on board the baggage of Lieut.-Col. ROMBAUR's command of Home Guards. The command embraces one battalion of Col. ALMSTEDT's, and another of Col. KALLMAN's Regiment—First and Second of the United States Reserve Corps. Commandant ROMBAUR is taken from Col. ALMSTEDT's Staff, in which he is Lieutenant-Colonel. His detachment forms a splendid regiment, full eleven hundred strong. At 3½ P. M., they were out on review and parade, after which they marched on board the *G. W. Graham*, filling every deck almost to overflowing.

The Iowa Second Regiment was in readiness to embark, whenever ordered, upon the *D. A. January*. She already bore the baggage of the corps, and a battery of artillery, including a rifled cannon captured by them from the rebels in North Missouri. The troops doubtless went on board during the night.

From the levee a very interesting spectacle presented itself, at about noon, to hundreds of spectators. On the firing of a signal gun, the steamers *Empress*, *War Eagle*, *Jennie Deans*, *Warsaw*, and *City of Alton*, simultaneously backed from the wharf, and dropped anchor in mid-stream. The movement was executed with admirable precision and fine effect. These steamers, with the *Louisiana*, *January* and *Graham*, constitute the military fleet of eight vessels to proceed down the Mississippi. Each bears aloft the Stars and Stripes, while the *City of Alton*, as the "flag-steamer," shows also the Union Jack and a broad pennon. The gallant vessels attracted much attention, and every movement respecting them was watched with keen interest.

At 4 P. M., the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois, Col. ROSS commanding, broke up their encampment at the Abbey track and marched into the city to Fifth-street, and on Fifth, Washington-avenue, Fourth, Chestnut, Main, Locust and the levee, to the steamer *Warsaw*, which had moved to the Keokuk landing, near the foot of Chestnut-street, to receive them. The troops were preceded by an unusually excellent band of music, and presented a remarkably vigorous and imposing appearance. They were much admired as a corps of hardy and evidently intelligent and determined men. Company A of this regiment is Gen. POPE's body-guard, and consists of picked men. Crowds gathered at the wharf and witnessed the interesting embarkation of the Illinois Seventeenth. The corps marched in good order on board the *Warsaw*, but a portion of them subsequently proceeded on board the *Jennie Deans*, which, together with the *Empress*, moved in to the landing.

At 11 o'clock last night, the fleet and embarked troops remained awaiting complete readiness and orders to start. Major-Gen. FREMONT and staff went on board the *City of Alton*, to accompany and direct the expedition. Capt. BART ABLE is in charge of the fleet. The captains of the several vessels were published by us yesterday. It was expected that the boats would all start together at about daybreak this morning.

PIRATE PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Aug. 3, says:

"Thirty rebels, who had been captured on one of the piratical crafts sailing under the colors of the so-called Southern Confederacy, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

The prisoners, comparatively few of whom were genuine sea-faring men, were taken to the Navy-yard. From thence, they were escorted by United States Marshal MILLWARD, to Moyamensing Prison. The transit was effected quietly, and without attracting public attention.

The men will remain in prison until the time for their trial arrives. They formed the crew of a rebel prize, which was recaptured while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. They were sent to this city by order of the blockading officer in charge of that station."

THE REBELS, THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.

From Fred. Douglas' Monthly for August.

Thus far our Government has made very little progress in suppressing the slaveholding rebellion. Aside from the movements of Gen. LYON in Missouri, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, where the forces have been mainly from the Slave States, the rebels have had a decided advantage, and are probably stronger than at the beginning of the war. The defeat of the Government forces at Bull Run on Sunday, July 21, has inspired the rebels with new confidence, and confirmed their high hopes of ultimate success. At Great Bethel, at Vienna, at Acquia Creek, and wherever there has been fighting aside from Western Virginia and Missouri, the rebels have been on the winning side, and to-day they send up shouts of exultation and defiance. The Government has men, money and munitions of war in abundance, and the complete freedom of the sea. The rebels are poor in men, money, munitions of war, and are suffering all the hardships of a rigorous blockade. Yet with all these, and the disadvantages of an atrociously wicked cause, they are to this hour masters of the field. Who shall explain to us why this is so? Why does wrong so prosper against right? Many answers come to us. One alleges that it is the incompetency of our Generals; another, that it is the strong positions occupied by the rebels; and a third tells us that it is all owing to the treachery of the late Administration. These, and a thousand other explanations, come to us; but the real difficulty of the case remains untouched.

Our solution of the whole matter is this: The South is *in earnest*, and the North is not. The South is whole, and the North is half. The South has one animus, the North another. The contest is unequal in the spirit and purpose of the fight. The feeling of the North towards the South is destitute of every element of malice. It seems to conquer as much by conciliation as by the sword. It would commend itself more by the gentleness of its temper, than by the irresistibleness of its power. The South fights from choice—the North from necessity. The one is positive, and the other is merely negative. The one strikes with all the exterminating vigor of a settled and deadly hate—the other with the hesitating reluctance of a compassionating parent, careful not to wound too deeply the offending child. So to our mind stands the matter. The South hates the North, and the North even yet loves the South, and would rather win her back to loyalty by kind words than by hard blows.

All this is made very manifest in the conduct of both belligerents. Witness the scenes of Bull Run the other day, when the rebels amused themselves in sticking bayonets in the dead, and setting the wounded up against stumps, and shooting at them as targets. Witness the deceptions, the cheats, the unscrupulous lying, and the firing upon and killing their prisoners of war, to which they have resorted. Witness their throwing shot and shell at every point where they had reason to know that they were killing only the sick and wounded. Witness their shooting down our men when they could have taken them as prisoners, and in these things learn that the South is to its finger-ends filled with the fiercest and deadliest hate.

How marked and striking is the contrast between the two peoples and the two armies. Where the one tortures and sometimes kills its prisoners, the other treats them kindly, and often releases them upon taking the oath of allegiance. Where the one slays only in battle, the other shoots down our unarmed men in cold blood. While the South does not hesitate to employ their slaves against the Government, the Government refuses to accept the services of any colored citizen in suppressing the rebellion, lest they should lead to the freedom of the slaves, and thus inflict too heavy a blow upon the slaveholding rebels. The one is very careful about the rights of property, while the other fills the sea with pirates, and plunders the Government of everything it can get its hands upon. The slaveholders have no scruples; they wage this war with unrelenting and desperate earnestness, sustained and fed by immeasurable malice, unmixed, and as deadly as the poison from the fang of a rattlesnake. Herein is the secret of their success. It is not their numbers, not their wealth, not the goodness of their cause, not their skill, but the quenchless fire of a deadly hate, which spurns all restraints of law and humanity, and walks to its purpose with a single eye and a determined hand. The battle at Bull Run has done something to open Northern eyes to the real character of their Southern brethren; but it may require other lessons of the same sort to lead them to strike the South only where it can do so effectually, and that is the abolition of Slavery.

THE PIRATES OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

The *Albatross* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last, with the pirates who were taking the *Enchantress* into Charleston. The *Ledger* says of them:

"They were not indisposed to converse about their connection with the *Jeff. Davis* and their previous history, and the following facts were obtained: WALTER W. SMITH, the prize master, is a native of Savannah, Ga., where he has a family. He was a pilot, and had a branch when the war broke out. Though he did not say much in reference to the rebellion, his language and manner showed that his heart was in the movement. MULLINGS, like SMITH, was a pilot. He is young, and of Scotch descent, his mother being a native of Scotland. EDWARD ROCHFORD, though an Englishman, has been several years in Charleston, and is classed as a Southern man. He said that the times were so bad in Charleston, that he was forced to do something. A little surprise was manifested at finding LANE, of Massachusetts, in such company, and he seemed to be ashamed of it. In explanation, he said that he sailed from Liverpool for Charleston last Spring, arriving there on the 16th of May. The port was soon after blockaded, and he could not get away. Being without means, he was compelled to accept any kind of service that offered. He was the navigator; none of the others, though two of them were pilots, having any knowledge of navigation. LANE is twenty-seven years old. He has friends in this city. THOS. QUIGLEY is a young man, a native of Ireland, who has made his home for years in New-York. He sailed for Charleston in January last, and was there when the port was blockaded. His excuse for being one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* was that he had not anything to do.

All the men were in irons, at which they did not complain. With the exception of this, they said that their treatment on the *Albatross* had been better than they expected it would be. Late in the afternoon the Deputy United States Marshal brought carriages down to the vessel, in which to convey them to the Moyamensing Prison. The report was soon circulated among the workmen in the yard, and a crowd gathered around the *Albatross* to see the men come out. So great was the curiosity to get a sight of them that the prisoners could with difficulty make their way to the carriages. As soon as they were seated, the carriages were surrounded, and so continued until the whip was applied to the horses."

A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of July 31, has this paragraph:

"Early yesterday morning the Pennsylvania Twenty-fourth Regiment passed through this city *en route* for home over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. For some reason the train was stopped at Canton, just outside of the city limits, and remained there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The soldiers complained of hunger, and the people of the neighborhood, as far as was in their power, contributed food to alleviate their sufferings. A difficulty sprung up between two of the companies, one having accused the other of cowardice, and it was determined to test their respective metals by a pitched battle. The companies accordingly left the train and were formed in line of battle with unloaded muskets, it having been previously agreed that there should be no shooting nor bayoneting. At the word of command each charged upon the other, and at the order to 'reverse arms,' they clutched their muskets by the barrel and entered into the fight with the breeches of their pieces.

The battle was short but sanguinary, and many had their heads thoroughly bruised, while others bled freely. The officers of the regiment then interfered and put a stop to the conflict. One man was struck on the head with the breech of a musket, producing a depression of the skull, and he fell senseless on the field. One of the surgeons was sick with typhoid fever, and could not act, while the other could not be found. A native of Poland, in the establishment of Messrs. BOLLMAN & TEGMYER, who had been in several conflicts in Europe, and somewhat acquainted with the treatment for the wounded, went to the assistance of the wounded man. He found the skull depressed, and immediately boring into the skull with a gimblet, raised the skull from the brain, which gave such relief that the party soon returned to consciousness. He was taken on the train, but there was no hope that he would live to reach Philadelphia. The fight is represented by those who witnessed it, to have been fearfully savage. The regiment is composed chiefly of natives of Ireland."

ANOTHER REBEL CLERGYMAN.

The San Francisco *Mirror* of July 8, says:

"A large proportion of the congregation of Calvary Church, presided over by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT, have become excited by his persistence in the advocacy of sentiments peculiar to the Toombs and Davis school, and are taking steps, as we learn, to secure his removal, or, at least, to obtain a suppression of the treasonable sentiments which he has been in the habit of approving from the pulpit and advocating in his magazine. Some remonstrance was made with him, on the occasion of his offering up a prayer for the preservation of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, as President and Vice-President of the revolting portion of the United States, and, upon his promise to modify his language, the offence was overlooked. Recently, however, Dr. SCOTT has become more hardy than ever in the promulgation of his political opinions, and as his doctrines are apt to be taken as expressing those of his congregation, the dissenting members have concluded to take some action in regard to the matter."

NO WANT OF ARMS SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Georgia *Citizen*, writing from Richmond, says there are over 900 men employed in the Tredegar Iron Works, where they turn out over ten cannon per day, from five to one hundred and thirty-four pounders—columbiads, howitzers, field-pieces, rifled cannon, shell-shot and balls enough to supply an Army of 500,000 men. The musket-stock is made in a peculiar way. The piece of wood is put into a machine, and it comes out a perfect stock; five hundred are turned out in a day. Cartridges are made by women and girls. Between three and four hundred are employed; about 800,000 are turned out per day. There are 1,200 mules employed in conveying the war munitions, stores, etc.

[illegible] HUNGERFORD & Co., of the Navy-yard works, give notice that they have twelve 6-pound iron guns completed and for sale. They make small cannon and shot to order, and have a stock of wagons on hand.

UNION MEN IN EXILE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs: "One of the most deplorable issues of the defeat of our Army, is the expulsion of citizens from Fairfax County. Expulsion is too mild a term to employ in explanation of their condition. They are obliged to fly with their families, or be impressed into the army and carried down South. Two of these men were in my office to-day. They gave me a statement of their condition: A notice was served on them, at their own houses, to appear on a specified day at the quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD, bringing with them the best arms they had. They are Northern men, as a very large proportion of the farmers of Fairfax County are; they could not dare to appear before BEAUREGARD, and be compelled to take up arms against the Union. Their only alternative was to escape with their families. This they have done, flying, in many cases, at midnight, and by a circuitous journey, through forests, to reach Washington. I am requested by those of them with whom I have conversed, to suppress their names, as any proof that they had been giving information would prove disastrous to their prospects of ever recovering the property they have hastily abandoned.

In Fairfax County, more than one-half of the inhabitants are open Union men. They have hitherto escaped in very large numbers from molestation by avoiding conversation or expressing any sentiments on the subject; but now all are called to appear before the leader of the Army, and there is no alternative but to enlist, or make their escape. This they are trying to do. We have them here in large numbers. They are objects of sympathy—exiles in their own country—driven from homes in which they were surrounded with every comfort, and now compelled, in many cases, to rely upon contributions for the support of their families. Not a few of them, when at home, and in possession of their farms, stock, &c., were considered wealthy."

The Louisville *Courier* of July 30, says:

"We have startling accounts of the reign of terror in some portions of Virginia. A gentleman by the name of JOHN THOMPSON, with his wife and seven children, arrived here on foot, on Saturday last, from Christiansburgh, Montgomery County, Virginia, having been driven from their home for expressing Union sentiments. They had all their earthly possessions in a wagon, until they reached the Cumberland Gap, at which point they were menaced by the soldiery and robbed of all they possessed, including a small sum of money. After having been robbed, they were allowed ten minutes to depart. The unhappy family then made the distance to this city on foot, arriving at the intersection of Main-street and Beargrass on Saturday evening in a destitute condition. They were kindly cared for by some of the charitable citizens of Butchertown, who are proverbial for their liberality. Mr. THOMPSON informs us that about fifteen hundred Confederate troops are encamped in Kentucky, about two miles from the Tennessee line, and that there are between four and five hundred soldiers near the Gap in Tennessee. He was permitted to pass the Tennessee line, but was assaulted and robbed by the troops who are encamped in Kentucky."

COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

BOSTON, July 8, 1861.

SIR: In great issues of human life, in great opportunities for the exercise of beneficent powers, the leading minds of the race usually occupy isolated positions. In entire sympathy with the intelligence and the highest aspirations of the people, unselfishly devoted to the best welfare of their fellows, they have a clearer view of dangers to be avoided, of obstacles to be overcome, and of a thoughtful economy which shall prevent any waste of power. Their movements often seem slow to the impatience of excited observers; and the calm steadiness of a quiet mind is called inaction; the repose of real strength, indolence.

These reflections have been recalled by occasional expressions, in some portion of the public press, of a desire for more speedy movement of our troops. We do not think that your serenity has been disturbed by such expressions, but believe that the assurance of unqualified confidence which your countrymen feel in your prudence, patriotism and wisdom, will not be unwelcome. They regard your large study and experience in military affairs as one of the most important instruments in their great work; they value your untiring industry and devotion to the duties of your command as an earnest of success. They commit to your guidance the lives of those dear to them, with a perfect trust that, whilst a stainless courage will do and dare everything, no blood will be needlessly shed.

They know that the love of truth, honor and fidelity to duty, recognize no limitation of climate or locality of residence, and that the brightest stars in all history have ever been loyal to God and their country.

With affectionate respect,

Your friends and fellow-countrymen,

Ignatius Sargent, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, L. Lothrop Motley, Charles G. Greene, John C. Lee, F. C. Loring, Charles Sprague, S. K. Lothrop, C. B. Goodrich, J. Amory Davis, Wm. Gray, O. W. Holmes, J. Mason Warren, Richard Frothingham, Peleg W. Chandler, Charles Hale, Waldo Flint, John Lowell, George Tyler Bigelow.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Washington, D. C.

Gen. SCOTT's reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to receive from you, some of the principal citizens of Boston, my countrymen, a high testimonial of your approbation and esteem—a most precious reward of my public services, and which cannot fail to be long cherished by my posterity. Your devoted friend and servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. I. Sargent, J. I. Bowditch, J. L. Motley, C. C. Greene, J. C. Lee, F. C. Loring, C. Sprague, &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASE OF STATE STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

The following queries have been put to the Confederate District-Attorney at Charleston:

First—Is it lawful for a citizen of the Confederate States to purchase of our enemy State stock or bonds of any of the Confederate States, and demand the interest when due?

Second—Is it lawful for the same parties to purchase notes given by merchants of the Southern Confederacy to Northern houses, and demand payment for the same?

Third—If lawful and proper to pursue the above course, would it not be equally legal for the small trader to buy merchandise of the enemy; or in other words, does the law intend to operate in favor of the fortunate holders of capital against the humble dealers in wares and merchandise?

The response is as follows:

The acts specified by you certainly constitute "trading with the enemy" peculiarly objectionable, because they afford a direct assistance to the enemy, by the transmission of money to foster his resources. And, in addition, such conduct is highly unpatriotic, because directly injurious to the interests of the States and citizens of our Confederacy, whose obligations are thus withdrawn from the enemy's country, where it is for the interests of the States that they should remain, since they could not there be called upon for payment during the war. Such operations are certainly worse than the simple purchase of merchandise in the enemy's country, because they, at the same time, *aid our enemies* and *injure our friends.*

REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Clipper* of Thursday states that as the Fifth New-York Regiment passed that city on Wednesday, a party of Irish Secessionists began cheering for JEFF. DAVIS. The cheering was accompanied by a shower of stones that fell among the ranks of the volunteers. The soldiers immediately fixed their bayonets and charged upon the men who lined the sidewalks. Several shots were also fired, but we could hear of no one being injured.

When the fight began Officer GROOMS rushed in among the rioters and attempted to arrest a burly Irishman, who was in the act of throwing a brick. A soldier in charging mistook the officer for one of the assailants, and slightly stabbed him in the right side. Officer GROOMS was compelled to run into the store of Mr. KRAMER, on the corner, when the soldiers demanded that he should be given up to them.

Matters began assuming a serious aspect, when Officer SHERWOOD made his appearance at the store door waving an American flag. Matters were explained, and the sight of the flag had the effect of staying all further demonstrations, and the soldiers formed into line again and proceeded to Bolton Depôt.

During the riot a man named WILLIAM ELLIOT, one named FLAHERTY, and one other, whose name we could not learn, were arrested by the regiment and marched to the depôt, the soldiers declaring that they intended to take them to New-York as prisoners of war. We afterwards learned that the rioters were released from custody upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. While the riot was in progress squads of soldiers chased the rioters in all directions at the point of the bayonet.

Neither the Baltimore *American* or *Patriot* makes allusion to any affair of this kind.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Washington *Star*, under the head of "a very narrow escape," says that on Monday last BEAUREGARD was reconnoitering in person, within three or four miles of the Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or fifteen of his troops scouting there, but ten minutes before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. MOTTZ, of New-York, and a Union company that went out (from the Chain Bridge) for the purpose of capturing them.

JEFF. DAVIS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

President DAVIS, says the New-Orleans *Crescent*, had hardly returned from the glorious battlefield of Manassas before he was off again for Northwest Virginia. We may soon hear that MCCLELLAN's forces in that region have received as severe a shock as the Nationals did at Manassas. They have advanced into Virginia about far enough, and the death of GARNETT will yet be avenged.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

Capt. SPRAGUE, of the schooner *General Hersey*, which arrived, on Sunday, at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, reports that off Hatteras saw a fore-and-aft schooner, painted white, with about fifty men on deck; took her to be a privateer. She stood off towards a deep loaded vessel, then in sight, without boarding the *Hersey*.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. HARRIS has written a letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, denying that he has retarded or delayed the transfer of the State military forces to the Confederate authorities, in the hope of securing more high appointments. The following paragraph shows that there is a screw loose somewhere:

"I have an agent now at Richmond, for the purpose of conferring with the President and Secretary of War upon all questions that it is deemed important to have understood in making this transfer. I have no doubt they will be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Government and myself, in a few days, as they are of a character which need only to be suggested to be settled. This, doubtless, would have been done long since, but for the immense pressure of important duties devolving upon the President. When it is done, the transfer will be properly made.

I shall continue to insist, as well after as before the transfer, upon having full justice done to the State in the General and Staff appointments. I, however, have not at any time doubted the disposition of the President to do ample justice to Tennessee and Tennesseeans by giving position to such as have shown themselves competent and worthy. More than this I shall not ask at his hands.

In the meantime, I shall continue to coöperate most cordially with the President and his various officers, as I have heretofore done, in promptly carrying forward all military movements deemed by them proper to be made. I have at this moment in motion, under the order of the President, eight Tennessee regiments."

Parson BROWNLOW's paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, has these interesting items:

CHASING GOV. JOHNSON.

"A rich affair came off at Cumberland Gap last week. A gentleman, who resides in Carter County, came out of Kentucky to Knoxville, on horseback, and in some respects he resembles Gov. JOHNSON. Two expert and knowing Secessionists met him in the road near Maynardsville, and being certain that it was the veritable ANDREW JOHNSON, they sent off runners to the Gap, who traveled all night, and made the drive in good time, a distance of some thirty miles. A company of cavalry was dispatched, who came lumbering over the hills and hollows, panting for the blood of the traitor JOHNSON.

Dividing out at Maynardsville, some searched the caves, some took up the country, and a detachment came through to this city, fierce and determined upon the capture of JOHNSON. Upon learning here, from the leading Secessionists that JOHNSON was at that very time sitting in the Senate Chamber of the United States, in the military phrase of the Southern Confederacy, they 'retired,' or fell back upon their fortifications at the Gap! At latest dates from these, they had blockaded one of the pass-ways known as the 'Baptist Gap,' filling it with logs, trees, and stones, so that the natives can't go or come to mill, for miles on either side. The troops are now intrenched at the Gap, throwing up breastworks; and they are daily stimulated by some Kentucky wags, who come over and report to them that LINCOLN has a large force within two or three days' march.

THE PRAYER MEETING SIGN.

It is well known to our citizens that a Union Prayer Meeting has been kept up for several years in this city, by the several religious denominations, and that they occupy a room on the corner of Gay and Main streets, where there is a modest sign out, with the inscription in bronzed or gold-leaf letters, "Union Prayer Meeting Room." Not long since, some troops from one of the Cotton States were passing through the streets, looking at the town, and burning with indignation for the old defunct Union, could not bear to see a sign up with a word upon it that would call the Union to mind. They halted! looked at it! swore by the God who made them, "that d—d thing must come down!" One of the secession leaders of the town approached them and assured them that the allusion on the sign was not to the National Union, but to *a Union of denominations*, they very graciously permitted it to remain!

We have heard of another instance in this county in which a Secessionist refused to let his children be taught lessons at Sunday School out of certain books, having on the title-page the inscription, "American Sunday School *Union*." This is carrying hostilities to the Union to a great length.

GEN. PILLOW'S CHAIN-CABLE.

Previous to Gen. PILLOW being superseded by Bishop POLK, he went to New-Orleans and procured a huge chain-cable, costing him $25,000, and brought it to Memphis to blockade the river, by stretching it over and resting it upon buoys! The cable, carriage and work cost about $80,000. The first big tide that came, bringing down the usual amount of trees, logs and driftwood, swept his cable and its supporters, as any flat-boat captain would have informed the Confederate authorities would certainly be the case.

This is no idle tale, but a sober reality, and we shall send the account of this affair on to the Confederate forces, to be tried on the Potomac, on James River, and in the Chesapeake Bay!

THE FORCE AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

We learn from the Memphis *Appeal*, July 25, that "the troops of East Tennessee, under Gen. CASWELL, have been occupying Cumberland Gap some time, and at the latest dates were well prepared to dispute the passage of the Nationals who at one time threatened an invasion of Tennessee by that route. The force at the Gap is the Second East Tennessee Regiment, under Col. D. H. CUMMINS. One portion of the brigade is stationed at Big Creek Gap, and another at Baptist Gap, while Col. MANEY's Regiment is at Haynesville, awaiting orders. A volunteer, writing from Cumberland Gap, says they had 'up-hill work in securing a resting-place on the steep mountain side,' but that our volunteers have proved themselves adequate to every occasion, and in a couple of days' hard labor, with the aid of the pick and shovel, have completely transformed and terraced the Virginia side of the mountain, and, by ordinary care, manage to keep right side up. They are encamped close to the Kentucky line, beyond which they have strict orders not to pass, and the order has as yet not been violated."

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE BATTLE.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 23d says:

"The great news from Virginia, with its incidental calamities, kept our community throughout yesterday in a state of feverish excitement and anxiety. So great was the demand for the *Mercury*, which was the only morning paper that published the full telegraphic account of the action, that we were obliged to run our press until late in the forenoon in order to supply the public thirst for the news.

The following gentlemen took their departure by the Northeastern Railroad yesterday. They go at their own expense to volunteer to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the comfort of our wounded South Carolinians: H. R. Banks and servant, Jerry Maxwell, M. H. Nathan, Dr. Scherzer, Thomas J. Kerr, and Charles Kerrison and servant.

We understand that others will make the necessary arrangements, and follow to-day to partake in the same good work."

The *Courier*, of the same date, says:

"The dead bodies of the hirelings lay in heaps on road and in field. We conquered gloriously. The enemy fought bravely and well, but their valor could not resist the courage of men under the inspiration of a grand and holy cause, and they have been utterly routed by half their number.

Our joy at this signal work of the Divine favor is tempered by the heavy loss we have sustained in the death of those who have taken the first step in a career of glorious usefulness. We bewail the death of noble spirits. And other names may be added to the gloomy list. We forbear to write them down until the mention of them can be accomplished with a fitting tribute to their virtues and valor. We would rather, at this time, rejoice and give thanks that more of our gallant sons have not fallen upon that bloody field.

It is these strokes that forbid the exultation in which the importance and splendor of the victory prompts us to indulge. And the death of those noble men causes us to realize our increased obligation to Him who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and earth, and to fall down in adoring gratitude, and give the honor of the success to the God whom we serve. His right arm won the victory for our arms, and to Him would we ascribe the glory."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sentinel* says:

"But while we rejoice for our success, many homes have the shadow of death round about, and the voice of weeping, the wail of widowhood, the sharp cry of orphanage, are in our land. We have bought our victory dearly, paid for it the purchase blood of the brave.

While we drop a tear for the noble, the manly, the gallant heroic, for our BARTOW, and BEE, and JOHNSON, and STOVALL, and the whole long list of glory's children, and while we mourn with their families and friends, let us thus be nerved all the more to strike, strike again," etc., etc.

GEN. PATTERSON AGAIN.

On the evening of July 31 Gen. PATTERSON was twice serenaded in Philadelphia, by the National Guard and by a party of friends. To the latter he said:

"MY FRIENDS: I am greatly indebted to you for the compliment you have paid me to-night, and for the approbation you have been pleased to bestow. I know that I have endeavored to do my duty, and believe I have handled my column as well as any other in the field. I have been honorably discharged by my superior officer, and if he makes no complaint, and if those who served under me make none, what right have others to constitute themselves a military star chamber to decide on my merits or demerits as a soldier. I have the great satisfaction of knowing that all the officers of the regular army serving with me approved of the management of the army under my command. These gentlemen are competent judges, and their approval I value more than the praises of all the civilians in the United States. The army standard is the true test of the soldier, and by that test I am willing to stand or fall. To you, my fellow townsmen, I can but extend my most grateful thanks for this renewed evidence of your friendship and confidence."

To the former he spoke as follows:

"MY FRIENDS: I am very much obliged to you—very much, indeed—for your courtesy and kindness, and for the manifestation of kind feelings you have been pleased to bestow upon me. [Cheers.] I have endeavored to do my duty. I have had no fault found with me. I have no complaints to make of anybody. My conscience is clear to God and man, and I am perfectly content with the decision that will be made of my conduct, be it what it may."

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

From the Washington Star, July 31.

We have every reason to believe that the following list embraces the names, rank and position of all the military officers nominated by the President to the Senate on the day before yesterday, viz:

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Major-General, May 16, 1861.

John A. Dix, New-York, do., do.

Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts, do., do.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, Brigadier-General, May 17, 1861.

Capt. John Pope, Top. Engineers, do., do.

George A. McCall, Pennsylvania.

Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa.

Philip Kearney, New-Jersey.

Joseph J. Reynolds, Indiana.

Rufus King, Wisconsin.

J. D. Cox, Ohio.

Stephen Hurlburt, Illinois.

Franz Siegel, Missouri.

Robert C. Schenk, Ohio.

B. M. Prentiss, Illinois.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Daniel T. Van Buren, of New-York, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

Donn Piatt, of Ohio, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

Joseph Bryce Smith, of New-York, do., do.

Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, do., do.

Henry J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, do., do.

George S. Rose, of Indiana, do., do.

Simeon M. Preston, of Illinois, do., do.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—James Bradshaw, of Indiana, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, from June 20, 1861.

John W. Taylor, of Iowa, do., do., from June 22, 1861.

Jacob Dock, of Pennsylvania, do., do., do.

Charles W. Moulton, of Ohio, do., do., June 26.

Fielding Lowry, of Ohio, do., do., June 28.

Jno. W. Rankin, Iowa; Reuben B. Hatch, Illinois; Jesse W. Fell, Illinois; J. W. Shaffer, Illinois; G. A. Pierce, Illinois; Henry Z. Curtis, Iowa.

Edward M. Davis and Chandler Hall, Henry S. Fitch, Illinois; Enoch P. Fitch, Virginia; John Levering, Indiana; John P. Rutherford, Pensylvania; Dexter F. Parker, Massachusetts.

Subsistence Department—Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 28, 1861.

Speed Butler, Illinois; Thomas F. Wilson, Virginia; Jas. Beach Clow, Pennsylvania; Francis Darr, Ohio; Dan'l Saint, Florida; W. C. Taskington, Indiana; Isaac C. Woods, Rhode Island; N. Cowly, Indiana; Wm. W. Jackson, Illinois; Wm. Donelson, Pennsylvania; Richard McAllister, Iowa.

AN APPEAL.

It seems strange that such appeals as the following, which appears in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of July 26, should be necessary at this juncture:

"This Brigade received orders on Tuesday to forward the First Regiment at once to the seat of war in Virginia. The effort to raise a fund to procure a battery of rifled cannon to accompany this Brigade, of which we spoke some days since, seems to flag, and we regret to hear of it. It is now no time for the men of the South to fold their hands and imagine all is done that is required for them to do. The most recent news we have states that, in six hours, six thousand men were mustered into the service of LINCOLN, SEWARD & Co., and defeat seems only to incite the fanatics of the North to more strenuous efforts. Every action in this war has proved the necessity of artillery for effective service against the superior small arms with which our enemies are provided, and we would regret to hear of so large a body of Louisianians as compose this Brigade going into the field without protection, such as this battery would afford them. We hope our citizens will take bravely hold of the matter and speedily push it through.

We were officially informed some time since that nearly one-half of the amount had been raised by Company B, of the Confederate Guards, and judged, from the well-known liberality of the gentlemen composing other companies of the Home Guards, that the balance required had before this been realized."

A STEAMER FIRED INTO NEAR ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 30, says:

"The steamer *W. I. Maclay*, Capt. CONWAY, bound from Cincinnati for this port, was fired into at Cape Girardeau on Saturday night, a little after 12 o'clock. The *Maclay* had landed at Cape Girardeau to discharge freight and passengers, and had no trouble whatever with any person or persons at that place. It was late at night, and very few people were seen. The officers discovered a number of tents, presenting the appearance of a camp, above the town. Soon after the boat had left the wharf to continue her trip to St. Louis, between two and three hundred shots were fired at her from shore.

The shots took effect in the texas, pilot-house and hurricane roof, some of them entering a lot of empty barrels on the roof. Two or three shots passed through the bulkheading of the texas, and one of them took effect in the head of the cook, who was asleep in his berth. It struck him on the left temple and passed around the skull, making a severe flesh wound. Another passed through the leg of a cabin boy, in the same apartment. No other damage was done to either the crew or passengers. Among the latter were about fifty soldiers, belonging to one of the Illinois regiments at Cairo, on their way home.

No cause can be assigned for the firing, and the parties committing the assault are unknown. The balls were ounce and a quarter round musket balls.

The boat got out of the way as soon as she could, and arrived here, Sunday morning, without further accident."

FORTY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH CAPTURED.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 29.

Editor of the Boston Herald:

I have to inform you that forty (40) of our men were captured, this morning, by the rebels. The men were sent out on picket duty yesterday. Our mail messenger, Sergeant MALONEY, who left here on last Saturday, to get the mail at Washington, was taken prisoner by a skirmishing party belonging to a Mississippi regiment, situated within eight miles of our camp. Yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. PERKINS,
Adjutant Ninth Massachusetts Regiment,
Col. CASS, Commanding.

A HORSE FOR GEN. KELLY.

Brig.-Gen. KELLY, who was recently wounded in the action at Phillippa, some weeks ago, has been presented with a beautiful horse by his friends. It is named *Phillippa*, after the spot where he earned his laurels.

REFUGEES FROM GEORGIA.

Ten refugees from Atlanta, Ga., bound for Massachusetts, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of July 27, passed through here yesterday afternoon. They included men, women and children. They experienced no particular difficulty in getting away.

PAYING OFF.

The officers and soldiers of Col. DARE's Regiment, Twenty-third Pennsylaania, were paid off in Philadelphia on Thursday. It took $41,000 to do it.

MINOR ITEMS.

One of the most interesting incidents of the battle, says a Southern journal, is presented in the case of WYLIE P. MANGUM, Jr., son of ex-Senator MANGUM, of North Carolina. This young man was attached to Col. FISHER's regiment, I believe, and owes the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented him by his sister. He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on a fly-leaf by the sister who gave it was perfectly legible.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposed on Aug. 1 to pay off the clerks in the Departments with Uncle Sam's new issue of paper. The Interior Department refused, others informed Hon. Secretary CHASE that they could discover no law to compel them to receive anything short of specie. The result was the supplying of the paymasters with paper and specie. Those who preferred Mr. CHASE's very handsome Treasury bills to the yellow dust received them, while those whose choice was specie received their pay in gold.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: "All citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas are earnestly requested by Capt. W. R. HUNT, of the Ordnance Department, in an advertisement, published this morning, to bring their rifles to the Armory, on Union-street, where they will be rebored and rerifled, and a fair price paid for them by the State."

The Secretary of War has directed Col. FRANKLIN, who is in command at Alexandria, to liberate all slaves in prison at that post, and to employ them in assisting to construct fortifications, paying them for their work as day laborers. He also directed that other slaves escaping to our army shall be disposed of in a similar manner.

The Richmond *Examiner* learns from a reliable source that the French Consul in that city, M. PAUL, dispatched a courier to his Government on the 24th inst., conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.

Maj. SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens notoriety, has been invited to become Commander of the Douglas Brigade, now organizing in Illinois. He has consented to do so if the War Department will give him permission.

Col. LORING, late of the United States Army, was on July 27 appointed by JEFF. DAVIS as Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, and intrusted with the command of the division lately under Gen. GARNETT.

The Troy *Times* states that Gen. WOOL has three times during the present war been nominated by Gen. SCOTT for important commands.

Mrs. HUSON, of Rochester, has received the following dispatch from her husband:

RICHMOND, *via* Louisville, July 31, 1861.

To Mrs. C. Huson, Jr.:

I am here a prisoner, in good health. The Government at Washington can procure my exchange for other prisoners, which I presume it will soon do.

C. HUSON, JR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 3, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88⅛	5	Hanover Bank.....	70
3,000	do..............	88⅜	20	Pac. Mail St. Co....	73⅜
2,000	do..............	89	5	do..............	73⅜
1,000	do..............	89⅜	80	do..........b10	73⅛
14,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	80	20	Penn. Coal Co......	79⅛
1,000	Treas. 12 ₩ ct. N.	102	200	N. Y. Cen. R.p. & c.	76⅛
7,000	do..............	101⅞	300	do.......p. & c.	76⅜
5,000	Treas. 6 ₩ c. Two Y.	96⅛	100	do.......p. & c.	76⅜
4,750	do..............	96	10	Mil. & P. Du Chien.	15
1,000	Ill. Registered bs.	78	50	Hudson Riv. R..s30	34
1,000	Ill. Coupon bs. '79	80⅛	25	do..............	34⅜
5,000	Michigan 6s.......	80⅛	25	do..............	34⅛
7,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	43⅛	50	Harlem Railroad ..	11
1,000	do..........s10	43	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	25¼
3,000	do..............	43	200	do..............	26
1,000	Georgia S. 6s.....	60⅛	150	do..............	25⅞
4,000	N. Car. S. 6s.....	66½	100	Reading Railroad..	36⅛
3,000	do..............	62	50	Mi.So. & N.I.G.S.b30	29⅛
32,000	Missouri S. 6s....	43¾	100	do..........b30	29¼
1,000	Louisiana S. 6s..	59	7	Panama Railroad..	107
3,000	California S. 7s..	76½	200	Ill. Cen. R. S....s30	63⅛
1,000	B'klyn C. W. L..	99¾	175	do..............	64
5,000	Erie R.R. 3d M. B.	84	25	do..........b15	64
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.	101	5	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
500	do..............	101⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R..b10	63¼
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. 1st M. S. Fund C. B..	95	150	do..........s30	63
1,200	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bonds....ex div.	80⅛	200	do...........c	63⅛
			100	do...........c	63⅞
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	30	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28⅜
4,000	N. J. C. 1st m. ex. in.	102⅛	100	do..............	28⅛
10	Bank St. New-York	75	300	do..............	28⅛
20	Bank of Commerce.	76½	200	do..........s30	28
20	do..............	76¼	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	39¾

MONDAY, Aug. 5—A. M.

The following is from the official copy of the section to the Supplemental Loan bill, passed by Congress, which suspends the Sub-Treasury law of 1846, so far as it makes the Sub-Treasury the exclusive depository of the public moneys:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled 'an act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, passed August 6, 1846,' *be and the same are hereby suspended, so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit any of the moneys obtained on any of the loans now authorized by law, to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys so deposited may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand*, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Specie principle of the Sub-Treasury Law it will be observed, is in no sense departed from, but its practice allowed to be varied, at the option of the public creditor, to Bank or Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand in Specie. The late practice of the Government was arbitrarily to force upon the public creditor as well as to exact at the Custom-house and Land Office nothing but Gold or Silver. It also demanded of all lenders to the Government the immediate transfer in Gold, of the entire amount subscribed for, to the Sub-Treasury, irrespective of the immediate wants of the Government, and without consulting the state or convenience of the Money Market, thereby locking up and rendering useless to business, for the time being, sums of five or ten millions every few weeks, and indirectly, as well as unnecessarily, taxing the ability of the Market to pay a liberal rate for the Public Securities. These drawbacks were not so sensibly felt as they threatened soon to be while the operations of the War were being initiated, and the sums required to be borrowed were on a comparatively moderate scale. But even through the past three or four months of the War, while less than thirty millions have been borrowed, the periodical negotiations through the Department at Washington and the Sub-Treasurer in this City were not unattended by many serious vexations, not to say undue depreciation, growing out of the incongruity of soliciting Money, in Bullion, from Banking corporations, the largest and best of which were proscribed by the Sub-Treasury law as unworthy depositories of the Government accounts. To place two hundred and fifty millions, therefore, in Treasury Bills or Funded Stock, without some change of system, whether with the Banks of the Country or the people who comprise their shareholders and dealers, and who have abundant confidence in their solvency and management, would have been attended by greatly increased difficulties, if not ruinous depreciation. The magnitude of the operation, alone, to be carried on in gold exclusively (and prescriptively,) would have proved embarrassing, at least to the extent of constituting a pretext with money-lenders, whether corporate or individual, to demand the most liberal rates for themselves, and the hardest terms for the Government.

Whether commercial public sentiment has ever yielded implicitly to the so-called excellencies of the Sub-Treasury system, whether as a substitute for a National Bank, or its Specie clause as a substitute for a National Currency of Bank or Treasury notes or Exchange Bills redeemable in Specie, or as a check upon the State Bank systems of New-York and New-England, or not, we shall not now stop to inquire. For one, we confess we have never appreciated these excellencies to the extent claimed by the founders of the system, though ready to acknowledge that in its office of Government agent, in the absence of such an institution as the Bank of England *is*, and the Bank of the United States, under its National charter, *was*, it has served a useful and almost indispensable purpose, as we hope it will—and see no reason in the present modification why it should not—continue to do. But as immense War Loans have been voted by Congress, and a National Currency of five, ten and twenty-dollar Treasury Notes, redeemable on demand, resolved upon, as a desirable auxiliary to the conduct of the War, there would seem to be nothing more proper, certainly nothing more fair or mutual, than to divide the Government accounts employed in these operations with and between the Associated Banks of this City, and the equally staunch and loyal Banking corporations of Philadelphia and Boston, who have thus far been almost exclusively relied upon as lenders to the Government.

That Mr. CHASE designs to extend the circle of lenders, so far as he can do so, by dividing his accounts with the best Banks of the interior, East and West, thus inviting their participation in the Public Loans, we dare say is true. We deem this no more serious objection to the modification of the Sub-Treasury system, because these Banks may be of moderate capital, than the other cavil at the 'Change that he may possibly confine his favors to the Banks of Commerce and America, and other large concerns in this City. In any event, we believe the country will have confidence in his selection, on the score of both honesty and prudence, and that the Public Moneys, awaiting disbursement in these Deposit Banks, or held ready for the redemption of his National Circulation as the same may present itself, will be as safe as with Mr. CISCO in New-York, or the Mint in Philadelphia. And if this be not saying enough to satisfy the adherents of the Sub-Treasury system, it would be difficult, certainly, to reach their refined standard of security by any human contrivance.

Another clause in the Supplemental Loan bill is to the following tenor:

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, Bonds payable not more than twenty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par for the Bonds bearing seven ₩ cent. interest authorized by said act."

This limit to a 6 ₩ cent. Stock, if preferred to to the 7 ₩ cents at par, is equivalent to 91.07½ ₩ cent. The clause we understand to have been adopted in place of relaxing the minimum rate at which the 7 ₩ cent. Stock can be sold. Both Congress and the Secretary were unwilling, after providing 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills of three years' date, for disbursement to public creditors and for raising money through the War, to authorize a 7 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock to be sacrificed in the market below par under any circumstances or combination of lenders, at home or abroad. And we think they were right, since the premium on such a Stock, in the event of peace, would amply compensate the takers or holders for the risk of advancing the money at par, before the War is brought to a conclusion. In a like sentiment they were unwilling to make the pleege of specific Customs, or other revenues, to these specific Loans. No great commercial States like England or France, we believe, have ever indulged in such pledges. Nor has our own Government, but on one occasion, and that as uncalled for as it proved fallacious, (the pledge of the Public Lands to the Loan of 1847, which Lands were soon after voted away in bounties,) deemed it proper or consistent with the credit of a great empire, to go beyond the pledge of the public faith for the redemption of the principal and provision of the interest of the Public Loans. In the present instance, Congress has made the necessary provision for the interest on these and all other Loans. The War duties on Sugar, Tea and Coffee, and the extra duties on Liquors, Wines and Silks, together with a direct tax upon the property and income of the people of $20,000,000 a year, will all go to the support of the public credit, and if these be found, by experience, insufficient, other taxes will be voted and cheerfully paid by this loyal people. *Upon this result all Money lenders, at home or abroad, may implicitly rely.*

The ways of raising Money by loan or paying for Army and Navy supplies, as provided in the $250,000,000 Loan bill and Supplementary bill, are left to the discretion of the Treasury and choice of lenders and public contractors as follows:

1. A National Circulation in Treasury Notes of $5, $10 and $20, without interest, payable in Specie on demand, at such points or commercial centres, as the Secretary may direct on the face of the Notes.

2. Treasury Bills payable one year after date and bearing 3.65 ₩ cent., or one cent a day on the $100, which may be converted into 7.30 ₩ cent. three-year Bills, at the option of the holder.

3. For temporary Loans, say at 60 days or longer, to two years, 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Bills, convertible into a 20-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock.

These three classes of Treasury paper we understand to be receivable at all times for Customs and other public dues.

4. Treasury Bills bearing 7.30 ₩ cent., or 2 cents a day on the $100, to run three years, if not converted into a 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Funded Stock.

5. Funded Stock, of Federal or Sterling denomination, bearing 7 ₩ cent. interest, twenty years to run, limited to not less than the par value or Funded Stock, bearing 6 ₩ cent., twenty years to run, of the same or either denomination, limited to not less than 91.07½ of the par value, being the equivalent of a 7 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock at par value.

Provision is made for paying out the fourth class, or three-year bills, to the public contractors, in place of money, and provision is made for employing an agent or agents to negotiate the whole or any part of the fifth class, in Europe, the Secretary to fix the compensation or commissions of such agent or agents abroad. The use of the Circulating Notes, in place of Gold, in paying off the Government employes, is also authorized, such notes being made the equivalent of gold at the point of disbursement.

The Trade of the past week was generally light. The exception, as usual of late, is the important one of the Corn Exchange, where the receipts, sale and export of Flour and Grain continue very large, and without detention or disposition to hold for speculation. The prices are low on the very free receipts from the West, but in other respects we have seldom known the trade go on with so much satisfaction to receivers, export buyers and ship-owners, as through the present season. The last accounts from England denote favorable weather for the English crop, but notwithstanding this the orders to this market—the cheapest, at present, for sound Wheat and Indian Corn in the world—continue on a large scale and to all points of the United Kingdom, while the French harvest weather is reported indifferent, and orders come from that quarter also. The Jobbers in Dry Goods are doing but a moderate trade, and several additional and important failures have taken place within a few days past. That of Messrs. CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co. we particularly alluded to in our last paper. The Grocery line is fairly employed, and prices for the staple articles of Sugar, Coffee and Tea have gone up, though not yet to the equivalent of the War duties. The latter are to affect the Sugars in bond, or the Sugars, Tea and Coffee on shipboard, at home or abroad, at the date of the passage of the new Tariff. The same exemption will apply to Brandies, which are taxed 25 cents the gallon extra, and Wines, which are taxed 10 ₩ cent. extra, and to Silk and Silk Goods, which are taxed 10 ₩ cent. extra, over the Morrill Tariff of March 2. Financial confidence has been favorably influenced by the measures of Congress in regard to the Sub-Treasury modification and the Loan and Tax bills, and the Public Funds have advanced 2 ₩ cent. on the Funded Stock of 1881. The employment of Money, otherwise than on Treasury paper and United States Stocks, is duller than usual, while the balances of lenders have heavily accumulated at Bank and with the Trust Companies. Loans on demand to Brokers are made as low as 4@5 ₩ cent., and 60-day loans to the Government at 6 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 107¼@107½ ₩ cent., and at these rates the orders for Gold from the other side have about ceased. The receipts from England and France for the week amount to $653,000, and $2,168,000 from California. Further considerable disbursements have been made from the Sub-Treasury, partly by sending Gold Coin to the seat of Government for the payment of the Army. Additional loans have also been made by the Banks on 60-day Treasury paper, though not materially affecting the Specie average, which, on the statement this afternoon, will probably show $46,250,000, against $46,900,000 last Monday; while the actual stock of Gold in Bank at the close of the week is about $47,000,000 or over. The Loans and Discounts are kept about steady, with the aid of the Treasury paper advanced upon.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,483,656, against $5,215,415 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,083,956, against $1,612,984, same week last season. No Export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,731,259.

The trade returns for the Fiscal Year 1861, ending 30th June, having been made up and published a few days since, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as per the Calendar Year, beginning with 1st January, since when, to the 1st July, the Import entries of Foreign merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, amounted to....$77,949,000

Add five weeks since July 1..................	8,142,403
Total since Jan. 1..........................	$86,091,403
Against same time last year..................	141,841,817
Decreased Import since 1st January.......	$55,750,414

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

July 1..................................	$66,601,600
Add five weeks since July 1..................	12,618,[illegible]
Total clearances since Jan. 1..............	$79,219,[illegible]
Against same time last year..................	51,597,214
Increased Exports since Jan. 1..............	27,622,621

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are........	$3,249,438
Against same time, 1860..................	28,145,019
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1.	$24,895,581

The receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York........	$32,992,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston............	7,251,000
California Gold at New-York..............	21,306,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....	$61,549,000

Against same time, 1860:

From California..................$20,688,000	
From abroad.......................751,000—	$21,439,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1..........	$40,110,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861...	87@86½@89½
New-York Central..........................	75@76¾
New-York and Erie..........................	24@26
Reading....................................	35¼@36¾
Rock Island................................	39¾@40
Michigan Guaranteed........................	27¾@29¾
Michigan Southern..........................	13¾@14
Michigan Central...........................	42¼@43
Toledo.....................................	27@28¾
Galena.....................................	61¼@63¾
Illinois Central...........................	62¾@64
Panama.....................................	108@106@107
Pacific Mail...............................	72@70½@73¾
Missouris..................................	41½@44½@43¾
Virginias..................................	40@50
Tennessees.................................	41½@44@43¾
Hudson River...............................	33¼@34½
Harlem Preferred...........................	25@28
Burlington and Quincy......................	60¾@60¾
Harlem, Common.............................	10½@10¾

The average advance on the Stock Exchange the past week is 2@2½ ₩ cent. on National and State Stocks, and 1½@2 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares. The market was firmest on Thursday. There was a fractional decline on Friday, but prices again recovered on Saturday, and left off firm in the afternoon. The improved condition and strong position of the Army near Washington and at Harper's Ferry, together with the prompt legislation of Congress, on the Loan and Tax measures, had much to do with the firmness of prices, at a time when speculation on the Exchange is by no means general, and the state of trade, particularly among the dry goods people, discouraging. The low price of the Government and State Stocks, however, and the steady traffic on most of the New-York and Western Railways, are gradually overcoming the accepted fact that the country is involved in a Civil War of uncertain cost and duration. The unanimity of the Northern popular sentiment for the ample support of Government in this struggle is also a strong point in the market. This sentiment is now even more considerate than before the repulse of our Army at Manasses. The most insidious as well as the most disloyal efforts to divert it, on the pretended score of the cost of the War, have utterly failed to make an impression on our business people. The Ways and Means provided for Congress and the removal of that feature in the Sub-Treasury which might have embarrassed the Government, as well as the Banking interest of the country, upon which it must, in a good measure rely for Money, in the negotiation of the new Loan of $250,000,000, will also add to the public satisfaction.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the fourth week of July, 1861,

were.....................................	$18,490
1860.....................................	15,808
Increase..................................	$2,682

The whole month foots up as follows:

July, 1861.........$56,138	July, 1860........	$50,639
Increase in July, 1861........		$5,499

The Galena and Chicago earned the fourth week in July:

1860............$21,351	1861..............	$43,178
Increase........		$21,827

In July entire:

1860............$80,705	1861..............	$144,124
Increase........		$63,419

The old New-York Fire and Marine Company advertise a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent.

The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,581,935, against $7,432,991 at the close of the previous week.

LAW REPORTS.

New Security for Costs, in case Obligors Fail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Slater Bank vs. *James H. Sturdy et al.*—This was a motion to compel the plaintiff to file a second bond for costs, the obligors on the bond filed under the statute requiring foreign corporations to file security for costs having become insolvent. The Judge denied the motion. The following is the decision:

The condition as to security for costs, under which the statute permits a foreign corporation to sue in the Courts of this State, was complied with by the plaintiffs.

There is no provision authorizing the Courts to require new security in case the obligors on an undertaking fail, as there is in case of an appeal from a judgment, or in the case of an action where a foreign corporation or a non-resident is plaintiff.

When the security has been once given, the statute has been complied with. The plaintiff or appellant has then become entitled to the benefit of his appeal, or to prosecute his action.

There is no further authority to require further or new security. The motion is denied, with cost of opposing, to abide event.

Benj. Cozzens for motion; C. A. & W. B. Carpenter opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*George Caldwell* vs. *Samuel F. Righter*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. *Joseph Meyer*.—*Habeas corpus* discharged and prisoner remanded to custody.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

The Chambers of this Court will be held from 10½ A. M. to 1 P. M., daily. By order.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom...	Glasgow......	Quebec.........	July
Fulton............	Southampton..	New-York......	July 24
Kangaroo.........	Liverpool......	New-York......	July 24
Anglo Saxon......	Liverpool......	Quebec.........	July 25
Europa............	Liverpool......	Boston.........	July 27
Teutonia..........	Southampton..	New-York......	July 31
Etna..............	Liverpool......	New-York......	July 31
Bohemian.........	Liverpool......	Quebec.........	Aug. 1
Persia............	Liverpool......	New-York......	Aug. 3
Edinburgh.........	Liverpool......	New-York......	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian......	Liverpool......	Quebec.........	Aug. 8
Canada............	Liverpool......	New-York......	Aug. 10
Bavaria...........	Southampton..	New-York......	Aug. 14
North American....	Liverpool......	Quebec.........	Aug. 15
Asia..............	Liverpool......	New-York......	Aug. 17
Arago.............	Southampton..	New-York......	Aug. 21
Arabia............	Liverpool......	Boston.........	Aug. 24
Hammonia.........	Southampton..	New-York......	Aug. 28
Africa............	Liverpool......	New-York......	Aug. 31
Rangoon..........	Liverpool......	New-Orleans....	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern......	Quebec........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 5
Arabia............	Boston........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 7
Teutonia..........	New-York.....	Southampton...	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore..	New-York.....	Liverpool.......	Aug. 10
Norwegian.........	Quebec........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 10
Africa............	New-York.....	Liverpool.......	Aug. 14
Fulton............	New-York.....	Southampton...	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon......	Quebec........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 17
Kangaroo.........	New-York.....	Liverpool.......	Aug. 20
United Kingdom...	Quebec........	Glasgow........	Aug. 21
Europa............	Boston........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian......	Quebec........	Liverpool.......	Aug. 24
Persia............	New-York.....	Liverpool.......	Aug. 28
Arago.............	New-York.....	Southampton...	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........................	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........................	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...........	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston, per *Arabia*, close in this City at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, per *Norwegian*, close in this City at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Cuba, per *Matanzas*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news of special importance reaches us from Washington. The most interesting occurrence which took place there yesterday was a visit of Prince NAPOLEON to the camps and fortifications in the vicinity, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, and escorted by a company of dragoons.

The deputation which recently visited the rebel lines with a flag of truce, having a communication from Secretary CAMERON relative to the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth, returned on Saturday, having been unsuccessful in their mission on account of some pretended informality in the address of the letter conveyed by them. They were not suffered to approach Fairfax Court-house. The two ladies who went to carry hospital supplies and money to our wounded in the hands of the rebels, also returned yesterday, not having been permitted to enter the rebel lines. They left their supplies, however, with the officers in command at Fairfax Court-house, who gave them a receipt, with the assurance that they should be distributed in the manner intended, under the direction of our own surgeons, who are also prisoners. The report of the third session of the Sanitary Commission, which has been prepared, will shortly be published.

The idea has been advanced in Missouri that it is no part of Gen. PILLOW's plan, with the force he is collecting at New-Madrid, to attack either Bird's Point or Cairo, but that it is his intention to make a sudden descent upon St. Louis and secure possession of that city, with a view to the reinstatement of Gen. JACKSON and the immediate secession of the State. In addition to the one at New-Madrid, there is a strong rebel force at Pocahontas, Ark., supposed to be under the command of BEN. MCCULLOCH, and another in Mississippi County, Mo., under the notorious JEFF. THOMPSON. The plan is believed to be to simply threaten Cairo and Bird's Point with an inconsiderable force, while Gen. LYON is to be similarly menaced in Southwestern Missouri, the main bodies at New-Madrid and Pocahontas meantime effecting a junction at Pilot Knob and marching on St. Louis. The success of this plan will probably be somewhat endangered by the fact that Gen. FREMONT has already taken possession of Pilot Knob, with a force sufficient to hold the rebel Army in check.

Hampton, we learn from Fortress Monroe, is not yet occupied by the rebels, and there is probably little likelihood that it will be.

The Congressional proceedings of Saturday were published in yesterday's TIMES, but we reproduce our summary of them this morning. In the Senate, Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, denouncing the National Government in unmeasured terms, and protesting against its action in imprisoning ROSS WINANS and others suspected of conspiracy. Its reception was objected to by several members on account of its disrespectful tone, but it was finally admitted and ordered to be printed, on the ground that it would not do to deny the right of petition. The bill providing for the payment of the volunteers monthly was reported from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it should not pass; but it was subsequently amended so as to require their payment monthly when practicable, and then passed. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Tuesday next was passed. The bill to increase the Engineer Corps was passed; also the bill supplementary to the Act to protect commerce and punish piracy. The bill relating to the Judicial Districts in Missouri and Kentucky was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation to postpone it until next December, whereupon a long discussion arose relative to the loyalty of Judge MONROE, of Kentucky. The Senate afterwards went into Executive Session. In the House, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Topographical and the Topographical Engineer Corps was passed. The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the Volunteer force, by authorizing the President to discharge incapable officers, was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, applying its provisions to the regular Army. The amendment, however, was rejected, after considerable debate, and the bill was then laid on the table. The Senate joint resolution, providing for a Committee to wait on the President, to ask him to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, was passed. The Senate bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment providing that slaves whose labor shall be employed in military or naval service, building intrenchments, etc., shall also be confiscated. A motion to table the bill was negatived, and it passed, 60 to 48. A dispatch was laid before the House by the President, announcing that Hon. ALFRED ELY, Member of Congress from this State, is a prisoner at Richmond. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for correspondence relating to the case of JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the South Carolina rebels. The House concurred in the Senate's resolution fixing Tuesday next as that day on which Congress will finally adjourn, but it is believed that there will not be a quorum on the day, as the members are already going home. To save the confirmation of the nominations, the Senate will probably hold a session to-night.

A large meeting was held in Dr. ADAMS' Church last evening for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance in the Army. A. R. WETMORE presided, and addresses were made by Dr. MARSH, Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, of Brooklyn, Paymaster BINGHAM, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and others. A collection was taken in aid of the cause.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday afternoon, with two days' later news from Europe. She has on board £30,000 in specie, and reports the sailing of the *Kangaroo* for this port, having on board £56,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was considerably excited, and prices had still further advanced. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, with a declining tendency. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been uninteresting. On the 25th of July a privy council was to be held, to make arrangements for the Ministerial changes. It was expected that Sir ROBERT PEEL would be Secretary for Ireland. A public meeting was held in London on the 24th, having reference to affairs in America—the object being the presentation of a memorial to Dr. CHEEVER. The Doctor made a speech on the occasion, in which he, of course, denounced Slavery in unmeasured terms. There is no news of special importance from the Continent. Italy was still much infested by brigands, especially in the Neapolitan provinces. The Pope on the 23d of July announced a short allocution in the Consistory at Rome, in which he declared himself grateful for the continued presence of the French troops, but deprecated the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Emperor NAPOLEON, which he characterized as a painful act.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday evening, we have advices from San Francisco to the 24th of July, and also later news from Oregon, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. Business at San Francisco presented no new features. State politics were becoming the absorbing topic. The Breckinridge State Convention had met and nominated a ticket, headed by J. R. MCCONNELL for Governor, and JASPER O. FARRELL for Lieutenant-Governor. This, of course, divides the Democracy of the State again, and renders the success of the Republican ticket probable. The mining news from Oregon is important. Gold in considerable quantities was arriving at Portland from Nez Perces mines, and it was expected that by October there would be at least five thousand persons engaged in mining there. New discoveries of gold were constantly being made. On board the bark *Comet*, which had arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, Lady FRANKLIN and her niece had arrived, on their way home to England. Mr. BORDAN, late United States Commissioner to the Islands, and Mr. BRAYTON, late United States Consul, had also arrived. Only about seventy-four whaling vessels are reported to be cruising in the North Pacific.

The Stock Market on Saturday advanced 2 ℔ cent on the Government Loan of 1881, and closed otherwise firm in the afternoon; New-York Central, 76½@⅝; Missouris, 43¾@44. Money affairs were generally dull, both in lending and in Foreign Exchange; London, 107½@107¾. The modification of the Sub-Treasury system is received with much satisfaction, as facilitating the Government in the negotiation of its new Loans through the banks of the country.

The Cabinet.

We find the following in an exchange paper:

> "The NEW-YORK TIMES, while it condemns the intermeddling, 'on to Richmond' policy of certain paper generals, calls for the removal of Mr. CAMERON and Mr. WELLES from the Cabinet, the one on the ground of want of integrity, and the other for want of capacity."

This goes beyond the fact. We have not insisted on any such policy—least of all for the reasons assigned. It did seem to be desirable, after the disaster at Manassas, that the Cabinet should be reinforced by certain elements of strength that it now lacks. We should have been glad to see JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, for example, reinstated in the Department to which he imparted so much vigor and patriotic energy in the last days of BUCHANAN's term. We should have been glad to see Gen. DIX in some position where his clear judgment, his strong, earnest devotion to the Union, and his hold on public confidence might have been brought to the support of the Government. And we believed that Gen. BANKS could render more important services to the country as a member of the Cabinet, than in a field where, whatever may be his abilities, he has had no experience. It seemed to us then that the retirement of that portion of the Cabinet whom the public would hold most directly responsible for the defeat of the 21st, for the purpose of thus reinforcing the Administration, would be a judicious and desirable step. But we had no intention of indorsing the current assaults, either upon Mr. CAMERON's integrity or upon the fitness of Mr. WELLES for the Secretaryship which he fills.

One reason for desiring the accession to the Cabinet of some of the gentlemen named, was a conviction that the time had come when the Union element of the late Democratic Party may justly claim recognition at the hands of the President. As a general thing, the Democrats of the North and West have come up to the support of the Government in the most manly and patriotic spirit. They have proved, beyond controversy, that their regard for the Union and the Constitution transcends their devotion to party. They have stood by the country in its hour of peril, and have been foremost among those who have met its enemies on the field of battle. It would be both just and magnanimous, in our judgment, to recognize this spirit by inviting some of those who have evinced it most conspicuously, to share the responsibilities and honors which the Administration of the Government involves. And we believe, now, that if the President had seized that opportunity thus to throw the conduct of affairs upon the whole people, taking them all, without distinction of party, into the active and responsible support of the Government, the result would have vindicated the wisdom of the proceeding.

The President, however, judged differently. He preferred to make no changes at a time when change might have implied dissension. He may have judged wisely:—at all events his decision was final and commands respect. He has a right to claim the confidence and support of the whole country in his efforts to suppress rebellion; and he will have that support, no matter who may be his constitutional advisers. He has appealed to the courage and patriotism of the country, and nobly has his appeal been answered.

We are rejoiced to see indications in every direction that the best possible use is to be made of past reverses, in order to render certain future triumphs. Whatever defects in the conduct of any Department may have existed hitherto, are to be remedied now. The Secretary of War is bringing his acknowledged ability and industry to bear upon the reform of the military service,—the more thorough discipline, the better equipment, the more complete preparation of troops for their duty. The Secretary of the Navy is gathering day by day, as rapidly as possible, merchant vessels to the blockading service, and we hear no more of public, intemperate and most damaging denunciations of Gen. SCOTT, either from men in position or their echoes in the Press, which were as injurious in effect as they were shocking to the public sense of propriety and unjust to the oldest and ablest soldier of his age. The Administration, in all Departments and in every direction, is putting forth new vigor, and wielding, with increased energy and intelligence, the tremendous resources which the people have placed at its command.

Our Ability to Support the War.

Our people are so unused to wars on a colossal scale, and their consequent financial burdens, that it may help them to estimate their ability to carry on the one in which they are at present engaged, by comparing its probable burdens with those sustained by England in her great contests growing out of the French Revolution. These commenced in 1793, and continued, with little interruption, till 1815. At the period first named, the population of England, Scotland, and Wales, did not exceed 9,500,000. That of Ireland was some 3,500,000, or 4,000,000 more; but as that country was in a state of chronic rebellion, it was a source of weakness rather than strength, leaving the whole brunt of the contest to fall upon the other portions of the Kingdom, which furnished all the money, and nearly all the soldiers for the contest.

In the period named, that is from 1794 to 1816 inclusive, the total expenditures of the British Government for all purposes were £1,699,910,239; or, reduced to our standard, at the rate of $5 to the pound, $8,499,551,195! Of this vast sum $1,923,931,190 were expended on the Army; $1,641,182,075 upon the Navy; $355,411,310 on the Ordnance Department, and $262,642,350 on subsidies to foreign nations. The annual expenditures averaged nearly $400,000,000. As the wars were carried on, either upon the ocean or upon the continent, the immense expenditures soon began to be felt in commercial circles, and especially by the Bank of England, the great instrument both of the Government and the people in their financial operations. A steady drain of specie set in; and in 1797, the Directors became thoroughly alarmed for the solvency of the Bank, and laid the case before Mr. PITT, then Prime Minister. The Privy Council at once ordered the cessation of specie payments, till the sense of Parliament could be taken. At that time, the bullion in the Bank amounted to only £1,086,170. Parliament, at its next session, confirmed the action of the Council, extending the time of suspension to four months, which was subsequently extended, by successive acts, to the 1st of May, 1823, when specie payments were fully resumed. The total coinage of gold in England, from 1797 to 1816, was only £10,089,219, and from 1797 to 1824, £33,087,567.

The efforts that England put forth in that eventful period appear to us to be incredible, but there was no time in her history in which her commerce and manufacturing industry made greater relative progress. In 1801 the official value of her exports of cotton were $35,000,000; in 1822, $155,000,000. Her manufactures of iron and her commerce increased in a similar ratio. In fact England owed her political existence not half so much to NELSON and WELLINGTON as to ARKWRIGHT and WATT. The *steam-engine*, with the *power-loom* and *spinning-jenny*, enabled her to keep her Armies in the field and her Navy mistress of the seas. Her commerce and industrial pursuits were, with some trifling exceptions, uninterrupted, which gave her an endurance and strength that enabled her, in the end, to triumph over the greatest military power and military genius the world had ever witnessed.

Compared with the contest in which England was engaged, the one we are waging sinks into insignificance. We have twice the population and four times the wealth she had, directed against a foe utterly contemptible compared with the one overthrown by her—a foe not exceeding one-fourth our own numbers; without wealth, industry or skill, and without any of those qualities requisite to a well-appointed and permanent naval or military organization. It is a foe occupying our own soil, against which all the power we can put forth, can be readily directed. All the money expended by us returns directly to the pockets of those who pay it. In the case of England, upon the first outbreak of hostilities, a large and steady outflow of the precious metals commenced, and continued in spite of the suspension for the whole period of the war. With us the commencement of hostilities was signalized by an immense and unexampled influx of specie from every quarter of the world, proving that, with respect to foreigners, we are still the creditor nation. The volume of our exports continues unabated, while our imports are reduced one half in amount. Never was a nation, in most respects, in a more favorable position for a great contest; nor should we fear the issue were its magnitude thrice as great. There never was a time in our history in which the public and the banks held so large an amount of the precious metals. In 1815 the bullion in the Bank of England amounted only to £2,096,910, yet the expenditures of the Government that year were £129,742,399, or the enormous sum of $648,711,995!

Such efforts put forth by our mother country with half the population, not and half the wealth we possess, should reassure as to the entire ease with which we can sustain the financial burdens of the War. They will really not be felt, because we can borrow any amount necessary for the maintenance of a vast fleet, and a force in the field of 500,000 men. But while the example of England is so flattering to our ability, we must not forget the fearful cost by which it was purchased. The increase of the national debt of that country from 1797 to 1816, was from £374,624,763 to £864,822,441; the increase in dollars being $2,450,988,390, for a period of less than 20 years. This vast debt remains very nearly at the highest point it ever reached. All hope of extinguishing it has forever vanished. The interest upon it is an annual charge upon the industry of the country of $125,000,000; equal to six dollars apiece upon every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. This is the cost of war and glory. While the example of England tells us of our strength, let us, if possible, avoid the terrible penalty which she for the whole period of her national existence will be compelled to pay for what she has achieved.

THE BULL RUN PRISONERS.—The prisoners taken by the rebels at Bull Run are being distributed for safe keeping throughout the Southern States, some of them being sent as far South as Montgomery. A large number have been sent to Raleigh. If well treated, they will still be subject to all the diseases incident to a Southern climate, to which many will undoubtedly fall victims. The Fire Zouaves are caged up in a factory at Richmond, and are gazed at through the bars by the populace as if they were wild beasts. We know of no other mode in which these prisoners can be returned to us except by exchange; but, unfortunately, we have no rebel prisoners of the rank and file, our practice being to discharge all such on their taking the oath of allegiance. Gen. MCCLELLAN's command took a thousand, at least. Had these been retained, we could by this time have secured the return of every prisoner lost by us at Bull Run. Would it not be well to change our practice in this respect, and retain all the prisoners actually taken in arms, to meet the contingency of a reverse on our part similar to the one we have just sustained?

St. Louis Threatened.

We may begin to look for stirring times in the West. Evidently the opposing armies are in motion, and conflicts must very soon occur. Caution is not a Western characteristic. It is a word and a blow, and the blow sometimes comes first, as witness Gen. LYON's capture of Camp Jackson and his battle of Booneville.

We are now apprised that the rebels are making a forward movement. Six large steamers—the largest and fleetest in the West—left Memphis on the 27th of July, and stopped at Randolph, sixty miles above, where they received on board all but one regiment from that large encampment. Gen. PILLOW accompanied the fleet of steamers, and is understood to command the expedition. Its destination is not known, but it is suggested that an attack on Cairo is meditated. The rebels who have been encamped so long at Union City, stirring up sedition in BURNETT's District of Kentucky, are expected to join the advance.

We learn by telegraph that Gen. FREMONT is fully advised of the rebel movement, for he was at Cairo on Saturday with a fleet of eight steamers, four regiments and two companies of light artillery. He will be ready for a fight by land or water as POLK and PILLOW may prefer.

We do not apprehend an attack on Cairo by the rebels. They will endeavor to reach the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and march upon St. Louis. The State of Missouri is of infinite importance to the rebels. It has iron for cannon, lead for bullets, saltpetre for gunpowder, and meat and bread for armies. St. Louis is Missouri, as the rebels well know; and we must be permitted to say that, in our opinion, that city is by no means safe. Gen. LYON's little army is a long way off. Gen. POPE has his hands full taking care of North Missouri, and keeping open the communication with Kansas by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The "Home Guard" of St. Louis, are disbanded, their three months being up, and we do not hear of any organized corps taking their places. In addition to the weakness of military defenses, it should be remembered that St. Louis is nearly as full of traitors as Baltimore. The Union papers published in that city are not allowed to be sold on the streets by newsboys, the police refusing to interfere when persons attempting to sell them are assailed by organized gangs of secession rowdies. In this view of the matter, we think the Government will not act amiss in immediately strengthening its position in St. Louis. The loss of that city would be a calamity too serious to be suffered at the present juncture of affairs.

Pray Don't.

The *Herald* is assailing the Administration for not having shown a proper appreciation of the Republican newspapers—especially the TIMES and *Tribune*. These papers, it says, are the "parents of the Republican Party;" to them is due the "credit of the construction and success of the party;" "whatever of success it has achieved, it owes originally and chiefly to them;" "they have given it brains, inoculated it with ideas, educated it to victory;" and in spite of all this, the Administration, the moment it came into power, not only utterly ignored and neglected these papers, but actually "attempted to break down the very journals which gave it existence and success, because they freely discussed and criticised its course, by starting a servile organ here, and sustaining it and its editors by all sorts of fat advertising jobs, naval jobs, Army jobs and contract jobs."

This is the unkindest cut of all. We are used to the *Herald's* abuse. We have become accustomed to its slanderous mendacity—its vulgar and utterly causeless billingsgate. We understand it as an enemy, and have a liking for it in that capacity. But we decline the honor of its friendship. We beg it will forego its championship of our cause with the Administration. We have no wish for the good opinion of anybody from whom the *Herald* can win it.

CURIOSITIES OF GOVERNMENT.—The Confederate States are evidently very suspicious of each other, and jealous of the league they are supposed to have formed. When the secession movement was fairly inaugurated, each State that seceded signalized its departure from the Union by stealing all of the United States' property within its territory. Some of the States made huge grabs—in printers' phrase, they got "fat takes." Louisiana seized about $600,000 in coin, besides valuable arms in the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Texas got over a million dollars' worth of Government property through TWIGGS. North Carolina secured a splendid prize in 42,000 stand of superb arms, taken with the Fayetteville Arsenal. South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas got very little plunder, because the United States had not much of value within their borders for them to seize.

When these honest seceding States came to form a new Government, it became a question with them, whether what they had stolen belonged to them as States or not. Was it State perquisites or Confederate spoils? The States that got small stealings said, "It was right to transfer all public property to the Confederate Government." And they did so. But those that got large stealings have done no such thing. In a reply to a resolution of the Confederate Congress, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has sent in a message on the subject, from which we learn that he knows nothing of any transfer from Louisiana, North Carolina, and other mentioned States, of any of the United States' property taken within their territories. This is all wrong, but Mr. DAVIS does not say so. He gives the fact and pauses. It seems that a very pretty quarrel might grow up out of this very trifling matter, whether there should be "honor among thieves."

Who are, and Who should be, our Generals?

The following is a list of officers of the regular Army, graduates of West Point, many of whom saw service in Mexico, and who, for that and other controlling considerations of fitness, are supposed to be better calculated for high command—for the positions of Major and Brigadier-General—and, of course, for any subordinate position, than any individual, whatever distinction he may have achieved, taken from civil life. This list has been made, at our request, by a gentleman, formerly, but not now, of the Army, and whose name, were we at liberty to give it, would commend the classification to the candid consideration of every person connected with the Army, who, like himself, is familiar with the positive and relative fitness of the persons named. As the classification of an individual, it is, of course, liable to the criticism to which the fallibility of individual judgment, as to the character of men and their fitness for particular positions, is necessarily subject, even on the part of those best capable of an enlightened and impartial opinion.

It may be said, in justice to those whose names have been omitted, that the list could be much extended, and it may be, upon due consideration, much improved. But our object has simply been, in the immediate presence of the disasters which have come upon our arms, to bring to the notice of the public and the War Department, the names of a few only of the many individuals who, if they could have exchanged places with the incompetent civilians to whom it is the instinct of opinion to attribute our great reverse, and the imminent peril of the Government itself, might have converted a humiliating defeat into a glorious victory.

The precious blood with which the battle-field is yet wet, the wail of the widow and the fatherless, and the supplications of the millions of the relatives and friends of the Army of a half million yet prepared to be brought suddenly into the field, cry aloud, in trumpet tones, that the Army shall no longer be led to slaughter by *civil incapables*,

> "Who never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle know,
> More than a spinster."

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

Quartermaster General.
Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs.
Corps of Engineers.
Major John Barnard, Capt. D. P. Woodbury.
Capt. H. G. Wright.
Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Capt. A. A. Humphreys.
Ordnance Corps.
Capt Thos. G. Rodman. Capt. James G. Benton.
Pay Department.
Major Benj. Alvord.
Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Z. B. Tower.
Tenth Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith. Major Canby.
Ninth Infantry.
Col. Geo. Wright, Lieut.-Col. S. Casey,
Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Foster, First Lieut. Duane,
First Lieut. Gillmore, First Lieut. Prime,
First Lieut. Morton, First Lieut. McPherson,
First Lieut. Weitzel, First Lieut. Snyder,
First Lieut. Houston.
Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Capt. Simpson, Capt. Whipple,
Capt. Meade, Capt. Franklin,
First Lieut. Michler, First Lieut. Parke,
First Lieut. Warren, First Lieut. Mende.
First Lieut. Ives.
Ordnance Corps.
Capt. Dyer, Capt. Callendar,
Capt. Gorgus, First Lieut. Benet,
First Lieut. Balch.
First Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. Emory, Lieut.-Col. Sedgwick,
Major Sackett.
Second Cavalry.
Col. Thomas, Major E. H. Smith,
Major Oakes, Major Stoneman.
Second Artillery.
Col. Dimick, Lieut. Hartsuff.
Third Artillery.
Capt. Sherman, Capt. G. F. Reynolds,
Capt. Hardie, Capt. Ayres.
Third Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Backus.
Fourth Infantry.
Capt. Augur, First Lieut. Kautz.
Ninth Infantry.
Capt. Black.
Eighteenth Infantry.
Capt. Grover.
Quartermaster Department.
Capt. Ingalls, Capt. Kirkham,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Seth Williams.

Food for Soldiers.

HALF STARVED.—It has been ascertained that our troops went into the battle of Thursday *almost starved*. There was nothing for the men to eat on Sunday morning but dry biscuit; no coffee, no meat—nothing whatever fit to eat.

Paragraphs similar to this are going the rounds of the Press, but they convey a very unjust reflection upon the officers of the several regiments. It is not true that the men went into the battle "half starved," unless they threw away what was given them. Every man received the night before marching, full rations for *three days*. As they were to start at 3 o'clock, and some of them at 2, it could scarcely be expected that they should light their camp fires, kill their cattle and cook their beef before marching. But they all had good and abundant rations served out to them of biscuit and meat, and a chance to fill their canteens. As an evidence of the manner in which they were supplied, we may state that a member of a Wisconsin regiment offered some civilians breakfast from his haversack. He said he had rations given him for three days, and there was enough to last a fortnight. If any of the soldiers lacked either food or drink on the way, it was because they did not take the precaution to procure a supply, or take care of what was given them. The complaints of bad or insufficient food are in the main groundless.

OPENING A MASKED BATTERY.—The scarred and dilapidated old veteran of the *Herald* has not quite decided, it would seem, on which side his Plum Gut Brigade shall fight. Part of the time he seems inclined to go for the Union. But every now and then he opens a masked battery upon the Union troops which does more damage than all his support can repair. He is just now contrasting the treatment of our soldiers with that of the Southern troops. Hear him:

> "The right wing had marched sixteen or eighteen miles on a cracker to the battle-field, under a broiling sun, and without water. They fought all day without food or water. Human nature could not stand it. *Some of the troops bit their lips to cause the blood to flow, in order that they might moisten their parched tongues.* Others took handfuls of clay, which seemed to be moist, and put it into their mouths to cool them. Others laid down and panted and foamed at the mouth like horses overcome with heat. Many, *in order to obtain relief from the enemy, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the other hand, the Southern troops were well taken care of.*"

All this is utterly false,—fabricated by the old veteran in order to discourage volunteers from rallying to the standard of the Union. Possibly he wants them for the Plum Gut Brigade. He gives them to understand, however, that if they join the Union forces they must suck their own blood for drink, eat dirt, and surrender, in order to live. Nobody believes his falsehoods,—so nobody will pay the slightest attention to his warnings.

The Extra Session of Congress.

The extra session of the National Congress, which ceases to-morrow, is one that will be memorable in the history of the country. Its members were called together by the necessities of a great crisis, in which the very existence of the Union was involved. They found a gigantic rebellion organized, with a hundred thousand men in arms, in open defiance of the authority of the Government, and advancing for its overthrow. They found the National Treasury empty, the country without an army, saw undisciplined militia and volunteers hastily gathered for the emergency;—they found it comparatively without arms, and almost destitute of the warlike munitions so absolutely essential to its defence. They were required, in order to meet the exigencies of the occasion, to reorganize the National system of finance,—to resuscitate the National credit, damaged to an almost infinite extent by the late traitorous and corrupt Cabinet, and an imbecile and equally corrupt Executive,—to organize and provide for the equiping and maintaining of a vast Army,—to enlarge and render efficient the Navy—in brief, to provide for a conflict, mightier a thousand fold than any that the country had ever been engaged in, and to carry which forward to a successful issue required a degree of patriotism and wisdom, an energy and courage such as were never before demanded of the representatives of the American people.

It is but simple justice to the present Congress to say that the hopes and expectations of the country have not been disappointed in the results of its labors. It has risen to the full level of the emergency. The self-sacrificing spirit that sinks the politician and the demagogue in the higher and nobler duties of the patriot, has presided over its deliberations, and directed its action. If there have been exhibitions of secession sympaties, if sentiments grating to loyal ears have found occasional utterance, they have been so few and feeble as scarcely to mar the general harmony, much less to prevent results so vastly important to the national interests.

Of the particular measures it has originated and perfected for the defence of the country, we do not now propose to speak. They are, on the whole, such as were required to meet and overcome the dangers that menace us. We shall have money enough to meet the necessities of the Government in its vastly increased outlay, without injury to the national credit, and without seriously affecting the material interests of the country. We shall have a Navy of sufficient power to protect our commerce, and render effectual the blockade of the rebel coast, and we shall have an Army strong enough to overthrow the rebellion and preserve the Union in its original integrity and proportions.

For these we are indebted, in part at least, to the wisdom, the energy, and moral courage of the present Congress; and if it be true that in the great measures adopted by it to secure such results, a severe criticism may detect imperfections of detail, these may be corrected as the experience of the future shall dictate, while they detract nothing from the popular commendation which is due to the patriotic performance of duty.

PILLOW'S PLANS.—PILLOW has made his proclamation. He is marching into Missouri to deliver the people from the intolerable thraldom of the General Government. He promises not to stay long in the State,—and we presume that in this particular he will keep his word. He repeats the infamous lie started by BEAUREGARD, that the Union troops make "Beauty and booty" their watchword and declares that "no quarter will be shown to men marching under such a banner." It is quite possible that PILLOW is fool enough to believe his own statements on this subject, but the probability is that he resorts to these falsehoods as the only means of inciting his men to fight.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—A very full exposition of the measures just adopted by Congress for meeting the expenses of the war will be found in our Financial column this morning. The prompt assent with which Congress has met the requisitions of the Executive, and the universal indorsement which its action receives at the hands of the people, are among the surest indications of the resolute and undaunted spirit with which this war is to be pressed.

SECESSION FALSEHOODS.—The *Daily News* the leading secession organ in the City, says

> "CONTRABAND.—We are *authentically* informed that among the spoils of war captured by the Confederate forces at the battle of Bull Run were *two thousand pairs of handcuffs, which had been abandoned by our troops.*"

This is utterly false. There was not a solitary handcuff in the National Army, so far as we know or have reason to believe. The story is fabricated by the secession organs in order to bring odium on the Union cause.

DETERMINED TO HAVE IT.—The Southern papers continue their exultation over the capture of the famous Sherman Battery, and the *Tribune* continues to include its commander Capt. AYRES, as among the killed. Both parties will find out their mistake very soon after the next battle opens.

Accident at Newark—Four Lives Lost.

NEWARK, Sunday, Aug. 4.

FRANK BAKER, bath-house keeper in East Newark, Mr. ALAN DONAKER, and Mr. ZELLER, and his little boy, 8 years old, were drowned this P. M. in the Passaic River, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge. DONAKER and ZELLER were employed in a pistol factory in this city. They were in a row boat and but a few yards from shore, when the boat capsized. It is positively affirmed that the men were intoxicated, while the boy was held by his father and went down with him. There were parties close at hand when the accident took place, but while hesitating to act the men were drowned.

Horrible Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, August 4.

Last evening, ELLEN LEARY, about 20 years of age, in the employ of JAMESON & RICHARDSON, eating-house keepers, by some mishap fell into the basement of the building upon a shafting driven by steam, and was instantly crushed and torn out of human identity.

THE SECURITY OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington Safe—What Has Been Done to Make It So—Need of Further Measures.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

There has been no period, for many weeks past, until now, Mr. Editor, when I have not been more or less anxious about the safety of Washington.

My anxiety originated, mainly, in the too-confident security of our military guides—a security which was obvious both in all they did and in all they left undone—and the consequent neglect of those precautionary measures of defence, the adoption of which, I thought, a reasonable prudence should have dictated long ago.

My present comparative relief from apprehension, in face of the still daily increasing power which the rebels are concentrating at Manassas Junction, is due to the evidences of increased military watchfulness and care which I now encounter in many directions.

Some weeks ago I endeavored, in several letters, which either appeared or were obligingly declined in your columns, to point out certain defects in the fortifications south of the Potomac, opposite the Capital, which continued to be tolerated there, long after they were publicly exposed.

The miserable *tête de pont* at the south end of the Georgetown Aqueduct—which was obviously *made to be taken*, and not to be defended—has since been placed in a defensible condition by various expedients, all of which will add materially to its strength. I will merely suggest now, on this point, that it will be found, whenever the availability of this work chances to be tested, that some auxiliary defence is just as much needed on its west flank, where nothing has yet been done, as on its east flank, where it has been nicely strengthened. The carelessness with which the "Chain Bridge is defended"—which I made the subject of former complaints—no longer exists to the same extent. The batteries there planted on the north bank of the Potomac, to defend the bridge, cannot now be approached and spiked by any one with impunity, and they are tolerably well guarded by sentries, and perfectly secure against a surprise. Still, I regard the Chain Bridge as a weak point in the line, and commend that position again to the watchfulness of our commanders.

The hills further back in Virginia, which command the various earthworks raised for the defence of the Capital,—which, a few weeks since, to the amazement of practical observers, were *reserved apparently* for the enemy's special occupation,—are now being rapidly fortified, and will be made, if the work is properly done, to add immensely to the difficulties of his approach.

The source of greatest danger, just before the late unfortunate battle, was, however, the unguarded condition of the whole of the Upper Potomac—where over a space of sixty or seventy miles, an enemy could have crossed the river without opposition, and marched on Washington, after leaving an ample force behind him, for the defence of Manassas Junction.

One of the happy fruits of our late repulse has been to turn the attention of our military authorities to the necessity of guarding the river line, and preventing its passage. I have only to say on this head, now, that the force so far detailed for that duty is wholly inadequate. When the enemy comes—as come I believe he will—since come *he must*, if we give him time—he will approach the river, perhaps at two or three points, with divisions of twenty or twenty-five thousand men each, and artillery to sweep the opposite shore, from the reëntering bends where he intends to force his passage, if it is resisted. Let this matter, then, be well looked to—for the enemy can have no intention *now* to approach the Capital on its fortified front. He will assuredly avoid the fortifications, and endeavor to cross the river above them.

The only reason I have ever seen to doubt the security of the Capital, since our brave volunteers first began to pour in for its defence, I repeat, was the almost universal sentiment in the Army that *it was in no danger*. The danger being now appreciated, more appropriate measures for securing its safety have been the natural consequence.

Yet, I confess that my confidence, greatly strengthened, as it assuredly is, by the increased caution which has been produced by the late battle, is not yet so firmly established that I would not much prefer to see the approaching contest for its possession decided on the south, rather than on the north bank, of the Potomac.

It is for this reason that I wish to see the line of the Upper Potomac better strengthened before measures are taken, as they soon must be, to turn the enemy's position.

It is not enough for us to know that the country is patriotic and devoted, and that any number of men will rush to its defence, or any needful amount of money be contributed for their support. We had force enough under the command of MCDOWELL, facing the enemy, and under PATTERSON and MCCLELLAN, on his left flank, before the late battle, to have driven him out of his intrenchments, by occupying the Valley of Virginia, with their joint armies of fifty thousand disposable men, and threatening his communications and rear.

But, while intelligent civilians then saw and distinctly urged what ought to be done, and expected to see it done, our military authorities neglected to do it, and did, instead, precisely what ought not to have been done—they held MCCLELLAN and PATTERSON aloof, while allowing the enemy to concentrate a greatly superior power, and then gave him battle in front, with an inferior force, on the field of his own selection.

They may pursue the same course again; for men who are capable of receiving instruction from experience, are usually those who do not need such costly experience as ours have demanded and obtained.

Let a civilian, then, make one suggestion to those who hold in their hands the lives of our patriotic soldiers and the honor of their country's flag. His suggestion is this:

The rebel army ought not to be attacked in its present position, for the simple reason that *it now occupies, of all others which its engineers could select, the very spot in which it can be most conveniently and certainly surrounded, and ultimately captured.*

The rebel camp at Manassas is protected on three sides by considerable streams, and on the fourth side, though at some distance off, by mountain ranges, the passes of which are, of course, held by their forces.

Thus, on the north side of their position is Bull Run, a name now familiar to every reader.

On the south side of the Junction is Broad Run, a stream quite as large as Bull Run.

On the east side is the Occoquan River, formed by the confluence of Broad Run and Cedar Run, and receiving Bull Run as a tributary.

Now, between these three streams, and thus protected by them on three sides, is the rebel Army—well-intrenched, doubtless, and with intrenchments protected by appropriate advanced works.

The distance from Manassas Junction, the centre of their position, out to either of these surrounding streams, is from two to four miles.

The question now is, how should this position be turned?

We have a force already at Harper's Ferry, capable, with another at the mouth of Seneca, and a strong guard at each of the fords, of protecting the line of the Potomac and crossing over into Virginia, and, after concentrating, advancing upon the enemy's left flank, whenever the time arrives to justify that movement.

That time, however, will not arrive until a strong force shall have been sent down the Potomac from Washington, or brought up the Potomac by sea, and landed at the mouth of the Occoquan, within ten miles of the enemy's right flank, and at Dumfries, within twenty miles of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the channel through which he procures all his supplies and reinforcements from the South.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, to take a map of Virginia, and observe this single fact, that a force landed on the Potomac within thirty miles of Washington will have before it a march of only twenty miles to turn the enemy's position at Manassas and cut off his retreat, or to take and hold his communications, and assail his rear.

The conclusion at which I arrive, then, is that the first aim should be to render the Capital secure, by adequately guarding the Potomac.

That, next in order, formidable forces should be landed at or near Occoquan and Dumfries, and supported at those points by armed vessels, while intrenching themselves there, preparatory to a forward movement.

That this movement should then be simultaneous—BANKS' column taking the lead—so that the rebel General could spare no force to fall upon any one division, without exposing his position, thus weakened, to be pressed by the other two.

In fact, if this suggestion were adopted, he could not and would not attempt to hold that position—exposed as his communications will be to interruption—and he must consequently fall back upon Richmond, losing his baggage and munitions, and a rout, at least, of his army, in the retreat.

A CIVILIAN.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Resolution Approving the Acts of the President—The Habeas Corpus Act—The Power to Suspend it—Confiscation of Rebel Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

The proceedings in each House of Congress were to-day illustrated by votes which will be highly gratifying to the "conservative" portion of the country, and when rightly considered I think will give general satisfaction. In the Senate, the joint resolution offered some time since, by Mr. WILSON, was pressed to a vote by the urgency of its Republican friends and opposition enemies, and the result was that it was lost by a majority, 26 nays to 16 yeas. An effort was made by Mr. DOOLITTLE, seconded by Messrs. SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, and others, to postpone its consideration, but they were overruled. Mr. SHERMAN briefly stated the difficulties under which he, with other Senators, labored. He cordially approved of every act of the President in his efforts to maintain the integrity of the Government, but he was unwilling to declare—and, indeed, could not on his official oath—that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the additions made to the Regular Army were legal and constitutional. He thought the President had the legal right to call out the militia, and to blockade the ports of the rebellious States; and while he gave his entire sanction to the other measures on grounds of necessity, he could not vote for a resolution declaring them to be strictly legal. He said that the Constitution had specifically given to Congress the right to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and not to the President. It is certain that this is the prevailing opinion on the subject, but I confess I was unable to find any ground for it. The clause of the Constitution which confers the despotic power of suspending the famous writ, which was designed by our English ancestors as a safeguard of individual liberty, occurs in the 9th section of the first article, and is in these words:

> "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

There is nothing here to indicate by what authority the suspension may be ordered, and the only reason for supposing that the intention was to confer the power upon Congress, to the exclusion of the President, is found in the fact that this clause is preceded by several grants of power to Congress, and followed by two or three restrictions upon the authority of that branch of the Government. But, on the other hand, another clause of the same section was evidently designed to lay a restriction on the Executive. It declares that

> "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

This restriction, which is a part of the same section which contains the *habeas corpus* clause, evidently refers to the Executive; and the first clause of the next article is a restriction upon the States, absolutely, without reference to either Congress or the Executive.

It is also to be considered that the emergencies which are mentioned as justifications of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, viz.: rebellion and invasion, are as liable to occur in a vacation of Congress as during a session; and if the suspension was supposed by the framers of the Constitution to be a necessity under the circumstances of rebellion and invasion, they could hardly intend that the absolutely necessary measure should be postponed until a Congress could be elected and summoned. It was just such a strait that the President found himself in. A great rebellion occurred, or at least assumed an attitude hostile to the Government, during an interim of Congress. It was necessary that a Congress should be elected, after several weeks' publication of a notice, and other weeks had to elapse before a session could be called. If the President had failed to administer the extreme medicine of the Constitution until all these legal formalities could be complied with, the Constitution might in the meantime have been overthrown by organized bands of traitors.

For these reasons I think that the assumption on the part of Mr. SHERMAN that the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* is conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, to the exclusion of the President, cannot be sustained.

But I concur with him entirely in the position that the augmentation of the regular Army belongs to Congress, and no to the President. He is authorized by law to call out the militia for the purpose of suppressing rebellion, but no authority is conferred upon him, by the Constitution or laws, to increase the Army or Navy by proclamation or otherwise.

The action in the House of Representatives, which was parallel in its tendencies to the Senate vote on this joint resolution, was the recommitment of the bill for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes. A New-York member, Mr. DIVEN, made a strong and telling remonstrance against it, and it was evident that his remarks caused many to hesitate, who would otherwise have voted for the bill. He painted in graphic colors the horrors which would attend the enforcement of such a statute, the temptation it would furnish to mercenary men, who would avail themselves of it, in order to share in the plunder of their neighbors' estates, and the tendency the measure would have to exasperate the whole revolted population, who would be more firmly than ever knit together in the determination to resist the sweeping cruelty of such a law. If it were adopted, the whole people of the rebel States could have no hope but in successful resistance to the General Government, while in the Border Slave States, where public sentiment is divided, it would be the endless cause of bloody civil strife. It is not often that a man makes a better hit than did Mr. DIVEN. It is believed that the recommitment of the bill is equivalent to its rejection. Mr. STEVENS was by no means happy in his reply, and the effect of his remarks was rather to increase the unpopularity of the bill.

OBSERVER.

Col. Baker's California Regiment—The Kansas Senitorial Case—Grounds of the Contest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

To-day, the Third Connecticut Regiment have deposited their arms at the Armory, preparatory to leaving for home by the morning train, their three months having expired. But the places of those that leave are more than filled by those coming in daily, under the President's new order. This afternoon, Col. BAKER's renowned California Regiment arrived, fifteen hundred strong, filling Pennsylvania-avenue almost its entire length, as they marched through as far as the Military Department and back again to their encampment. This is one of the best looking regiments that have yet paraded the avenue, and Col. BAKER may justly be proud of such men, especially in their physical deportment.

In the Senate to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported on the case in contest between Gen. J. H. LANE, of Kansas, and his contestant, F. P. STANTON, in favor of Mr. STANTON. The grounds of this contest are these: The Kansas Legislature last May elected Gen. LANE one of the United States Senators, and as such he still occupies his seat. It is charged that some time in June, Gen. LANE accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service of the United States, and, as such, took the oath before a magistrate in this city.

Upon learning these facts, Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, in accordance with the statute, appointed Hon. F. P. STANTON to fill the office of Senator, on the ground that LANE's seat was made vacant by a provision in the Constitution. Mr. STANTON comes on here with his certificate of appointment in due form, and the papers are offered in the Senate Chamber, when the case is referred to the Judiciary Committee. There it has remained for some two weeks. STANTON has felt confident that all authority and precedent was in his favor, and has therefore urged action. On the other hand, Gen. LANE, seeing that he had a bad case, has felt that his main hope was in preventing the Committee from making a report at this extra session. But to-day the persistence of Mr. STANTON prevailed, and the report is made in his favor. It is the prevalent feeling that the Senate will agree to the report; still it may be otherwise. LANE is one who always hangs on for the last chance, and he will yield nothing that human effort, whether right or wrong, can save for him.

When the report was made adversely to Gen. LANE to-day, he arose, and, under the plea of a special privilege, very earnestly asserted that he was thus attacked from personal motives, and that the people of Kansas to-day, from the North, the South, the East and the West, were protesting against Mr. STANTON's filling the position of Senator, and further, that he (LANE) was elected with great unanimity over Mr. STANTON, who was then his competitor.

But I am reliably informed that the facts were these: That LANE received just *fifty-six* out of *one hundred* votes in joint Convention. And further, that before a joint Convention was agreed upon, Mr. STANTON was once elected by the Senate.

The disposition of this case is of more than a local importance, because Generals BLAIR and CURTIS, with others in the House, are in a similar position, and it is time the matter had a final disposal.

WATERLOO.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATHS FROM COUP DE SOLEIL.—The heat on Saturday prostrated a large number of persons, and four deaths from its effects have been reported to the Coroners. JOHN BRENNAN, a laborer employed in the stave-yard at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, was prostrated, and died before a physician could be sent for. He lived at No. 305 Monroe-street.... THOMAS JOURDON, a hod-carrier, was overcome while working on Stewart's building, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. He was taken to his home, No. 133 West Thirty-second-street, where he soon died. He was a native of Ireland, 55 years of age.... PATRICK SHERIDAN was overpowered while laboring at the foot of Fourth-street, North River, and died in a very short time. He was a married man, 30 years of age, residing at No. 175 East Sixteenth-street.... LAWRENCE KILLIAN, a laborer on board a coal barge at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, died at Bellevue Hospital in consequence of the heat, which prostrated him while he was at work. He lived at No. 173 West Twenty-seventh-street, where he has left a wife and child. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in each case.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday evening, a man named JOSEPH BAKER, fell into the river at the foot of Grand-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered by means of grappling hooks, and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. Deceased was a German. An inquest was held at No. 81 King-street, by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of JAS. GUNN, laborer, 60 years of age, who was found in the dock foot of Charlton-street, N. R. Deceased had been missing since Friday evening, and it is believed that he accidentally fell overboard. A man named KNOX, late a member of Company A, First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, was drowned at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour yesterday, though diligent search was made by his friends, aided by the Police. He belonged to Dover.

A NEW STEAMSHIP COMING.—A new iron steamship was recently launched from the shipyard of Messrs. TODD & MACGREGOR on the Clyde, intended for the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. She measures 350 in length, over all; moulder breadth 50 feet; depth 27 feet 6 inches. She is 2,560 tons measurement, and has very fine line, and a wide flat bilge. She has six water tight compartments, which are also fire proof. She has a three-bladed screw, eighteen inches in diameter, and fifty-nine feet pitch. She has two direct-acting engines of 550 horse power, with patent surface condensers, and cylinders of 85 inches diameter, and 3-6 stroke. Her boilers are tubular, with twenty furnaces. Her fitting up for passengers is very excellent. She will soon make her first voyage to the City of New-York, after which she is named.

FATAL JUMP FROM A RAILROAD CAR.—A dying man was found by the Nineteenth Ward Police at a late hour of Saturday night upon the track of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. He is believed to have been injured by jumping from a train of cars which passed a few minutes before he was discovered. Before a physician could be summoned he died, and the remains were removed to the Station-house, where an inquest will be held.

A BOY ATTACKED BY A MAD HORSE.—JOHN MCMULLEN, a small boy living at No. 206 West Thirty-first-street, was attacked on Saturday afternoon by a horse which had become savage in consequence of the heat, and shockingly injured. The animal pawed him to the ground, and tore his clothing into shreds, and without doubt would have killed him, had not a policeman appeared, and at the risk of his own life managed to secure the brute.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF A HOTEL-KEEPER.—JAMES H. DAVIDSON, proprietor of the Eastern Pearl-street House, No. 309 Pearl-street, was arrested by Sergeant BRACKETT, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday morning, charged with having committed a disgraceful assault upon LENA ECKEL, a child of seven years, who lives in the neighborhood of the hotel. DAVIDSON was committed by Justice OSBORN, pending a hearing in the matter. He did not deny the truth of the allegation.

DISJECTA MEMBRA.—Human remains—three feet and a hand—were found on Saturday by some boys who were playing on the dumping-ground at the foot of Gansevoort-street. The children were frightened and told the Police, who gathered up the bones and notified the Coroner. It is supposed that the remains were brought from a drug-store, which was burned out last week in Fourth-avenue.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Aug. 2, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 26	126	210	336
Admitted to July 26	40	20	60
Discharged, cured or relieved	46	28	74
Died	0	2	2
Remaining at date	120	200	326

Males, 292; Females, 28.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man named MICHAEL CARROLL, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell from a third-story window of the premises, No. 141 Leonard-street, to the sidewalk, and fractured his skull in so fearful a manner that it is believed the injuries will prove fatal. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Politics in California—Nominations of the Breckinridge Convention—News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Pony Express passed here at 7 P. M., furnishing the following news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 24.

Arrived 22d, ship *Cimber*, from Hong Kong, with 720 passengers; barks *Comet* and *Cattalen*, Honolulu; bark *Otto*, Australia.

Sailed 20th, bark *Crishana*, for Sidney; 22d, ship *Flying Mist*, Mazatlan; bark *Sarah Warren*, for a whaling voyage.

There are no new features in the trade, and much the same business is doing as last reported; Sugars, Teas and Coffee are still in request, and gradually improving.

The Breckinridge State Convention met at Sacramento yesterday; to-day it has nominated J. R. MCCONNELL, for Governor; JASPER O. FARRELL, for Lieutenant-Governor; J. P. BARKER and D. O. SHATTUCK, for Congress. It is supposed that the Convention will modify its platform so that it will show less sympathy with secession. The nomination of this ticket divides the Democratic Party, as it was last year, and renders a Republican victory in September highly probable. The political campaign has fairly opened, and all the leading candidates are on the stump. There is no essential difference between the Republicans and the Union Democrats on national matters; hence the issues of the contest are mainly local questions some of which are already provoking great bitterness

Owing to telegraphic mismanagement between St. Louis and Fort Kearney, our last Pony Express dates are to the 12th inst., when, it was believed, a battle was about to take place near Martinsburgh, between Gen. PATTERSON's troops and the rebel forces under Gen. JOHNSTON. There is great anxiety to hear the result, and many Union men fear a defeat if an engagement took place under the circumstances then existing.

At a meeting, which the citizens of Irish birth held at San Francisco, on Monday evening, it was resolved to send the remains of T. B. MCMANUS to Ireland, by way of New-York. The funeral procession was to take place on the 20th of August, and the remains were to be forwarded by the steamer of the 21st.

Oregon dates, by the Overland Mail, were received to the 17th, and from British Columbia and Washington Territory to the 15th.

Ten thousand dollars in gold arrived at Portland on the 16th from the Nez Perces mines. The *Oregonian* of the same date says that there will probably be near 5,000 persons at the mines by October. We have letters of July 7. They represent the prospect as continuing good. The miners at work are generally doing well. New discoveries are causing great excitement.

In the Congressional election in Washington Territory, GARFIELD, the Democratic Union candidate, was ahead as far as heard from.

There is nothing of interest from British Columbia.

The bark *Comet* brings news from the Sandwich Islands to the 25th of June.

Among the passengers are Lady FRANKLIN and neice, who are returning to England.

Mr. BORDAN, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. BRAYTON, late U. S. Consul, were at Lahaina on the 15th of June. Mr. BORDAN had introduced his successor to the King, together with Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, commanding the Pacific squadron, and the Captain and officers of the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, then in Honolulu harbor. Complimentary speeches were exchanged all around. Mr. BORDAN likewise presented Prof. BAXLEY, Special Commissioner of the United States to the ports in the Pacific visited by the American commerce.

On the 17th the *Lancaster* sailed for Panama direct, and the same day the steamer *Surprise* sailed for Japan. The British Acting-Commissioner and Consul-General gave an entertainment at the Court-house, in honor of Lady FRANKLIN, at which all the celebrities in Honolulu were present.

There were only 74 whaling vessels cruising in the North Pacific this season, and of these about 46 are expected to sail for Atlantic ports before Winter. The American residents at Honolulu have caught the flagging fever of the day, and display the American bunting in profusion.

New-Jersey.

DESPERATE CHARACTER.—JOHN COSTIGAN, a resident of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, was yesterday arrested for fighting in the street. When arrested he made a most desperate resistance, and inflicted severe injury upon the officer that made the arrest. He was locked up to answer.

GRAND LARCENY.—JOHN STAMPSON was arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing $75, the property of Mr. HENRY H. HOCKER. The alleged robbery was committed while Mr. H. was bathing at the foot of the long dock.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Mess Chest,
Containing Fine Plated Ware, Table Linen, Cutlery, &c., complete for fifty persons,
Will be sold for $300.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

At Retail.—Importer's Stock of Neckties, 5 to 25 cents each, at No. 104 Chambers-st.

DIED.

BEAMISH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 3, suddenly, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Richard C. and Carrie A. Beamish, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 427 2d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RYAN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, at No. 141 Clinton-st., of consumption, EMILY M., daughter of the late James Ryan, in the 29th year of her age.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 3, suddenly, CATHARINE HENRIETTA YOUNG, youngest daughter of John Young, aged 15 years, 2 months and 19 days.

on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 246 Clinton-st.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH, wife of William Lewis.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, Evan Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 Houston-st., without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, wife of Jesse West, and daughter of the late Wm. Callender, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. Callender, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Morton, corner of Greenwich-st.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SARAH BOOTH, widow of the late Gerardus Booth.

Her remains will be taken to New-Milford, Conn., for interment, *via* New-Haven Railroad, 8 A. M. train on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, REBECCA, infant daughter of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 8 months.

TANEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, EUGENE H. TANEY, son of Henry Taney, Washington-av., Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place from the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 3, Hon. AARON CLARK, Ex-Mayor of New-York City, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 3, after a protracted illness, Mr. SETH CROSBY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, H. P. Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KLOTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 4, RACHEL JANE, wife of John T. Klots, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 177 Front-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

BROUWER.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY SHERWOOD, infant daughter of Annie and the late James S. Brouwer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Friday, Aug. 2, MARIA, wife of Abram Cooper, in the 55th year of her age.

CAULDWELL.—At Tariffville, Conn., on Saturday morning, Aug. 3, DEBORAH CAULDWELL, widow of John Cauldwell, for many years a resident of this City, at the advanced age of 95 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Newton, No. 26 West 21st-st., this day, (Monday,) the 5th inst., at 12 M.

SMITH.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on first day (Sunday) morning, the 4th inst., of scarlet fever, AUGUSTUS C., youngest son of Thomas J. and Sarah B. Smith, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 225 Henry-st., this (second day) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 417.—AUG. 3, 1861.
37, 14, 36, 51, 3, 41, 19, 75, 52, 5, 56, 45, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—AUG. 3, 1861.
6, 26, 63, 35, 50, 19, 57, 56, 23, 54, 12, 51, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday next, Aug. 7, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing subsistence to the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at this Dépôt under General Order No. 78.

The rations to be furnished by virtue of such contract shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh or salt beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacon; eighteen ounces of bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

OR THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR THE ABOVE,

good and wholesome board to the volunteers at the option of the Commandant of Dépôt, the board of one man for one day being estimated as one ration. In case board is furnished, the contractor will furnish soap and candles in proportions as above, and in every case the soap and candles will be delivered in bulk to the order of the Commandant for distribution by him.

As expenditures under such contract will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The successful bidder must be prepared to enter upon the engagements of his contract within twenty-four hours after award.

The right will be reserved to reject any and all of the proposals considered inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief,
A. A. Quartermaster-General.

LATEST NEWS FROM COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT, FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, July 16, 1861.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have just arrived from Forts Pickens and Jefferson, and am emboldened to say that the gross of Ready Relief and other preparations which you were kind enough to ask me to present to Col. Wilson's Regiment have done most excellent service in camp, and under "rough" circumstances. The Relief is the only article we have used in the cure, and is an immediate palliative of abrasions, bruises, cut-wounds, burns, colics, diseases of the bowels, &c., and has done wonders in the way of remedial operations generally. I am authorized to say by the medical authorities of the regiment that Radway & Co.'s medicines are a blessing to the men and a great relief to the routine duties of the regimental physicians. Indeed, we have every reason to think that all our sick people would be made well in the shortest space of time by the judicious and exclusive use of your famous compounds. I can conscientiously recommend every soldier to take Radway's Medicines in his knapsack.

You will please accept our thanks for your sanitary gift, and excuse the enthusiastic praise of

Yours truly,
THADDEUS W. MEIGHAM.

ATTENTION!
SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.
A SURE WEAPON OF DEFENCE.

Soldiers and friends of soldiers will bear in mind that it is a well-authenticated fact that more lives are lost from sickness and disease than from the chances of war. It is therefore the duty of every soldier to adopt preventive measures against attacks of sickness and the diseases incidental to exposure and fatigues of military duty and camp life.

Of the diseases most prevalent among the troops, are:

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
MEASLES,
SMALL POX,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
HEADACHES, SUN-STROKE,
CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FENER,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS.

Besides a variety of other maladies induced by change of water, and heat, exposure to malarious dews, working in trenches, bivouacking near low marshes, swamps, &c.

Let every soldier be supplied with

RADWAY'S, READY RELIEF,

and no sickness will occur to any serious extent. Its use will protect their persons against attacks, and if sick will quickly cure the afflicted.

As an evidence of the importance of Radway's Ready Relief as a safeguard against attacks of disease, and as a quick curative,

We refer to the following high indorsements:

Read the following letter from Capt. John Whitlock, Company I, Ithaca Volunteers, First California Regiment, Colonel Matheson:

Captain John Whitlock, Company I, California Regiment, stationed at Camp Yates, Staten Island, says that on the 5th of July, 1861, he administered the Relief to forty men of of his company, who were laboring under severe attacks of diarrhœa and dysentery; that its remedial effects were immediate, and that a majority of the sick reported for duty the same afternoon. He therefore recommends its addition to the medical stores of the regiments as a measure of the "highest importance."

In this regiment the Captains and Lieutenants of several other companies certify to the fact of Radway's Ready Relief proving of efficient service among their men in cases of Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Coughs, Hoarseness, Cramps, Spasms, Pains in the Bones, &c. In every case where the Ready Relief was used the patient was enabled to report for duty within six hours.

Twenty men of Company D, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., cured of Maligant Diarrhœa,

BY SIX BOTTLES OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va.,
June 24, 1861.

MESSRS RADWAY & CO.:

Please send me some more of your Ready Relief. The Diarrhœa, in a malignant form, has broken out in Company D. I have cured TWENTY MEN with the half dozen bottles Ready Relief I took with me.

Direct to me, care of Capt. Lawrence, Company D, Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, N. Y. S. M., and oblige

A. B. MILLEDGE.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D.C., June 24, 1861.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.:

On the departure of the regiment to which I belong, a friend presented me with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. I put it in my trunk, never thinking at the time that I would require it—and in fact being quite ignorant of its great value—and there it lay for two weeks, until I was taken suddenly ill with CRAMPS, and after all remedies failed I bethought me of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and, with a magical effect, by its use I found myself restored to my usual good health. It is the desire of a number of the officers and men to whom I distributed your valuable medicine, that I return to you their most sincere thanks for the benefit they have derived from the use of your valuable Ready Relief.

J. B. SINCLAIR,
Lieutenant Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF MAIDEN CITY Lodge No. 32, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN McINTOSH WATSON, from No. 77 Varick-st., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2

MILITARY.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
GARDES LAFAYETTE.

The recruiting rendezvous of this regiment is established at Lafayette Hall. Lieut. A. VIGNOT is detailed to superintend the enlistment. Recruits will be sent to camp immediately after having been accepted by one of the surgeons of the regiment. By order of
[illegible], Adjt. Col. [illegible] DE TROBRIAND.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE PRESS.

I am about to raise a battalion of two or more companies composed exclusively of printers, engravers, editors, journalists, and such branches as spring from them.

I see no reason to doubt that such a corps may be made as useful in the regeneration of the Southern Press as engineers and operators upon their railroads and telegraph lines.

With this view, I invite my friends, and such as may be interested in the movement, to meet me THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Head-quarters of the "Manhattan Rifles," No. 461 Broome-st., near Mercer, for the purpose of consultation and to see how far the enterprise has already progressed.

J. W. WATSON.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.—1. THIS REGIMENT will parade on MONDAY, Aug. 5, in full fatigue dress, without knapsacks.

2. The Field and Staff will parade mounted.

3. Line will be formed on Fort Greene, near the State Arsenal at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

4. Companies will assemble at the Arsenal at 2½ o'clock P. M.

5. All previous orders for parade are hereby countermanded.

6. Quartermaster Joseph B. Mawby is hereby placed under an arrest. By order of

ABEL SMITH, Colonel.
J. H. ROSENQUEST, Adjutant.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—A LIEUTENANT-Colonel and Major wanted for a Regiment accepted direct by the General Government, to be mustered by companies into the Army of the United States, and be ready for marching orders within three weeks. Two or three companies wanted to complete the organization. Officers having seen service preferred. Address Box No. 1,487 Post-office.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

Ship owners and others can procure these admirable guns and unequaled projectiles, "Hotchkiss' shot and shell," of any required size, with promptness, by addressing

NORMAN WIARD, or HENRY L. STUART,
No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

These guns can be furnished, with carriages of an improved and greatly superior construction, adapted to Navy and field service.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED an Executive Committee to facilitate the immediate raising of a regiment composed exclusively of mechanics of the City of New-York and vicinity,—the said regiment to be designated the "Mechanic Rifles," respectfully appeal to the patriotism and liberality of such of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of contributing pecuniary aid in crushing out this terrible and unnatural rebellion.

This regiment has now been in process of formation about three weeks, under the supervision of Col. James H. Bull, a well-known machinist and civil engineer of this City; he also comes highly recommended for military talents.

About 400 of the sturdy mechanics of New-York and vicinity have already enrolled themselves, and we feel well satisfied that a little pecuniary aid at this time will send to the seat of war in a very short time as fine a body of men as has gone forth.

Fellow-citizens, you want men to fight and put down rebellion; we want money to make the men comfortable, which will keep them together until they are regularly mustered in the service of the United States.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

T. B. STILLMAN, No. 13 Broadway.
DANIEL CARPENTER, corner Broome and Elm sts.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Mechanics' Bank.
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 8 Wall-st.
JOHN J. GORMAN, No. 617 Hudson-st.
S. B. ALTHAUSE, Houston corner Green-st.
PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 Stone-st.
ALFRED SCHENCK, 25th-st. corner 1st-av.
JOHN DECKER, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

T. B. STILLMAN, President.
S. V. BAGLEY, Secretary.
SHEPHARD KNAPP, Treasurer.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

Preparations for the Fourth of July—Peaceful Aspect of Affairs in California—A Little Piece of Scandal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 1, 1861.

As the grand "day we celebrate," is close at hand, every man, woman and child is supposed to be "bilen over" with patriotism, and the spirit of '76. Who knows what, and where, we will all be in '62, if this state of affairs continue in the East? The 4th of July, 1861, so close upon us, will be celebrated in this place in a manner never before known. Not having any war in *our* midst—camps, or the pomps and vanities thereof—the only outlet we have for our patriotism is in the demonstration to come off three days hence, and, in the words of the poet, we are going to make it a "rouser." Everybody and their grandmothers, will be on hand, looking their best, and doing their best, to show the balance of the world and all mankind, that California is as true and pure in her attachment to the Union as the glittering product of her soil. There is no State in the Union, old or new, that can be more loyal, and yet, we are not represented in the ranks of true and patriotic men, who have responded to the country's call. It's no fault of ours, however; we can't attend unless invited—and never did a young miss of sixteen look more anxiously for her first card of invitation to a New-Year's Ball than does the California Regiment wait for the word "go." They are all ready, and "very" ready—but, being disciplined, must necessarily stand upon the *order* of their going. It's very impatient they are. Speaking of the 4th, we intend to do up the business in the "brownest" manner. There never was such a "rush" for horses, saddles, bridle and the trappings of war. A man owning a military outfit never imagined before that he had so many friends. He is "my dear fellow" to every man he meets, until they find he has loaned the coveted articles; then a short, abrupt "the devil you say" is the usual expression of the disappointed. Any animal with the usual number of legs, claiming to be a horse, is good for $15 for the day, and if he aspires to be a parade horse, he brings $30 for his services in showing off some nice young man, who digs him with the spurs, and succeeds in creating a sensation and a demonstration on the toes of the public. Whenever he perceives a bevy of ladies at a window, and if he can get up a little scream of alarm from one of them, he is supremely happy; but when he approaches the window where lives she for whom he would be willing to die on demand, isn't there a *time*? He digs in the spurs, jerks on the curb, and scatters timid women, dogs and small children, backs the tail of his nag into the face of one of our most highly respectable citizens, and generally winds up by a real catastrophe, in getting unhorsed or forced to sacrifice grace and dignity to safety and a strong grab at the mane or pummel of the saddle.

The subscriber having received an elegantly embossed card of invitation to be an "aide" and abettor to the Grand Marshal of the day, with an assurance that no excuses are received,—every man being expected to do his duty, &c.,—has pondered on the subject, and shrinks from the responsibility. Visions of the demonstrations above mentioned, flit through his mind's eye, and he don't want a country lady, a child or a small dog on his conscience; and not having obtained the views and opinions of his horse on the question of ignited gunpowder, fire-crackers, &c., feels a delicacy in intruding him on the subject before knowing whether it would be agreeable. Your correspondent has a high respect for the venerated and respected bird, "the eagle bird by chance;" but in case of an attempt to "spread *himself*," he should illustrate a spread-eagle patriotism. The prestige of the day we celebrate, the spirit of '76, or '61, nor the promise of being wrapped in as many folds of the American flag as the envelopes of an Egyptian mummy, would compensate for the reflection upon his character for sobriety, propriety and horsemanship, or the readers of the TIMES for the loss of "Our Own Correspondent." "To die in harness" is all very fine—depends somewhat upon the kind. Leather isn't comfortable. To be inclosed in a gorgeous uniform and tumble off and break one's head—have some elegant "last words," &c.—would be much more satisfactory. As "last words" are very fashionable in these days, I think it is the duty of every man to write his out and paste them in the top of his hat, to have them handy and convenient in case of accidents. BILL POOLE had *his* last words, and I presume BILLY MULLIGAN will have his. Doubtless the public have a great curiosity to hear them, and are very impatient—hope they may come soon—although we hear that the regiment of which he is the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel bid fair to waste their time in a state of glorious inactivity, and not smell villainous saltpetre after all—which is all wrong. The material of which that blessed band of heroes is formed should be put in the front rank, where the brunt of battle falls; and if they fall, every one of them should have his last words printed on the outside of envelopes, and be cherished with greater affection than any previous remarks they ever made—and if Abraham did take them unto his bosom, it is to be hoped they would be a little more quiet there than they ever were in the terrestrial world.

As I took my usual starlight stroll last evening, after a visit to to the new Metropolitan Theatre, thinking of the stars I saw there, and the evening star I had just been looking at, I wondered whether we quiet people in this far-off, peaceful land appreciated the "valy of peace and quietness." Here we are, plodding on, as usual, with nothing to disturb the even tenor of our way; out of the excitement of war; knowing no more of it than the newspapers choose to give us—we read of it, but feel it not. The sun rises in its majesty, bathing the hills and waters of the placid bay in a flood of golden light, imparting its genial warmth to the head of the man who believes in the exploded idea of early to bed, &c., and pokes it out of the window to enjoy the sweet morning air. The day begins, and the sun rides on through a cloudless sky, ever clear and ever blue, till its daily race is run, and goes down with nary "battle-stained eye" to us, setting upon a picture of tranquillity and prosperity unknown in any other spot in this great and glorious Union, as it stood before JEFF. DAVIS & Co. shattered it with the blast of treason. But there's a good mechanic got hold of it now, and is making the chips fly, and the chances are that he "adze" to what J. D. sought to subtract. Yes, this is a peaceful vale, and we exclaim, "Long may she wave." We are content as we are, and fraternize with the representatives of every State. There's a chap sitting there on my chair now, reading the paper, with his feet on a level with his head, smoking a cigar, the very picture of comfort and contentment. And *whar* do you suppose he hails from? South Carolina! and Charleston at that! and *I*, your correspondent, born in the glorious old Empire State, have not immolated him upon the altar of true blue-ism. I have a genuine Damascus blade hanging up within reach, and I have not taken it down and decapitated the young blade aforesaid. And from the easy air of very much-at-home-itiveness he assumes, I don't believe he thinks I have any such intention; and I have not, for civil war has not yet made us so uncivil here. I munch crackers and cheese with a New-Orleans man, take my arf-and-arf with an Englishman, and smoke the meerschaum of peace with a South Carolinian, and so we go. Discussions and hot disputes are hardly known, it being a general understanding that no man's views and opinions shall be offensively intruded upon the public ear. In private, we discuss in a friendly way, in a temperate manner, the events of the day, and all goes on smoothly.

On all sides we have peace and prosperity. The mines are paying, the crops are good, the people are contented and happy. Nobody thinks of going East now, to find gloom and turmoil, long faces and empty purses. We are content with our lot, and the larger it is the better, for real estate is going up; so are plenty of nice new houses. On every side you hear the sound of the hammer. Whole blocks of elegant brick buildings are being erected—three in Montgomery-street, that will cost a couple of hundred thousand each—and plenty of little gems of cottages in the suburbs. Everything looks well, and poor despised California, the resort for adventurers, the jumping-off place of all creation, is now the only spot covered by the Stars and Stripes where peace and plenty reigns. Put that fact in your pipe and smoke it.

I am sorry I have no nice little morsel of scandal to serve you up, to make you feel that New-York is not the only wicked place, and enable you to take consolation from the reflection that "other people are almost as bad as we are"—but I know of none. We are not "on it," as they say. The nearest to anything derogatory to the fair fame of anybody, that I know of, was a little affair at a fashionable boarding-house on Stockton-street the other evening. It appears that a very nice young man, the very pink of propriety, on going to his room to seek his usual repose, was somewhat surprised at hearing the gentle respirations of what seemed to be a fair creature ensconced in his bed. The face of the fair sleeper being covered, he could not distinguish her features—but it was a very unpleasant predicament for a "party" particularly priding themselves upon their reputation as "high-toned." Who was she—who did she belong to, and where did she come from—and worse yet, how was she to be gotten rid of without being seen by the servants and the sharp eyes of a sharp community? To rouse the house would be impolitic, for no ordinary reputation could stand the pressure of suspicion so damnable. To get her *out*, of course, was what your correspondent and the TIMES readers would do with all possible dispatch, and quietly, of course. So thought the young man, and he gently whispered in her ear, "Fairest, who art thou? What dost thou here?" But the fairest wouldn't *hear*; the fairest wouldn't whisper her name in accents of shame; in fact, the said fairest wouldn't do anything in particular, except make herself generally comfortable by settling into the softest part of the bed. Things were getting desperate. What was to be done? It was very late. Again, he essayed, "Dearest, speak! let me hear the music of thy voice!" (No responder.) "Dearest! (with a shake,) Fairest! (another shake) I say! (getting mad.) Hey, there! (elevating voice.) I say! Who the devil are you, and what are you doing here?" At this expressive language, the lady gradually struggled to the surface and sat up and faced her interrogator. "Shades of the blessed, what is this? MARY, is that you?" "Eh, me? Yes, S-s-i-sir-ee, 'tis m-me, you bet—." The sequel is soon told. She who rejoiced in the gentle name of MARY, better known as MRS. HOLLAND in the Police Court, where she oft had forked over her $5 for being found drunk, finding herself somewhat fatigued from a long walk and the effects of the ardent, had strayed through the open door below, followed the stairs and her own nose until she brought up in the upper part of the house, and the bedroom door being invitingly open, she concluded she would take a nap, and proceeded to make herself comfortable—and was very reluctant to leave—so much so, that it required several of the gentlemen boarders to persuade her to go, and only departed on being shown all the honors; *i. e.*, carried out feet foremost to slow music by some four or five young gentlemen. It is but just to say, that the house generally acquitted the nice young gentleman aforesaid, and some indignation is expressed that several ill-natured people should persist in scratching their heads when speaking of it, and saying, "Oh, yes, of course, it's all right, (there's no accounting for taste,) certainly; but isn't it d——h strange she should have found her way up there? Oh, yes, of course, it's all right; but how do you suppose that creature did go there so straight?"

Didn't I see in some New-York paper an offer of a reward of $500 for the best patriotic poem—epic, song, ode, or something of that sort? Well, I just want you to publish two that I send, if you have the space; they are written by a young gentleman here, who writes—not for BONNER, but for another and just as good a fellow, JOE LAURENCE, who publishes the *Weekly Golden Era*, a great paper, which everybody ought to subscribe for. "Comet Quirls" is the *nom de plume*, and I would just like to ask any one of your 'longshore poets to do it better—and the best of it is, it is all written as rapidly and fluently as talking. He can write a yard such in two hours. If you can find space, let the public judge for themselves whether we, too, have not a poet among us who don't write for BONNER. PODGERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COOPER'S NOVELS. Illustrated on steel and wood, from designs by F. O. C. DARLEY. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

It has been the fortune of few novelists to achieve as immediate a success, and maintain as permanent a popularity, as that which fell to the lot of COOPER. Even while the question "Who reads an American book?" was being seriously mooted in England, *The Spy* stole into the caviling camp and settled the question at once. Although the Waverley Novels were then at the very zenith of their success, they found a formidable rival in this new light, which flashed from over the water. Not in England alone did the book find appreciation. It was reproduced in several oriental languages, so that the Persian, reclining on his divan, took alternate sips of sherbet and *Spy*, while even the Tartar tribes swore fealty to COOPER as well as to the Khan.

It is generally much easier to mount than to continue on the wing—any one who has ever tried the experiment of flying will readily concede the truth of this assertion. COOPER, however, succeeded in maintaining his exaltation, and sped rapidly on to further fame—if not to fortune. The *Pioneers* soon followed the successful *Spy*, and obtained nearly as enthusiastic a reception at the hands of the public. Having achieved such a success in the detail of adventures by "field," our author now turned his attention to the "flood." The empire of the sea was universally conceded to him on the publication of *The Pilot*, and he riveted his claim by the *Red Rover*, which soon followed. On the sea as well as on the shore, COOPER opened up a fresh path in literature. Usage had enforced certain trammels; these he shook off. It was the custom of existing novelists to seat themselves methodically to work and proceed by certain fixed rules of plot and incident, evolving a certain number of pages with mathematical certainty. Given the name, age and birth of the hero or heroine, and you could cypher out the result of the story on your thumb nail. Love scenes were all laid in gardens; the young ladies all played on harps; the young gentlemen accompanied them on the flute; papas were always obstinate; mamas were mild but rather mawkish, and everything and everybody else were as stupid and mechanical as possible. COOPER changed all that. Nature took the place of art. His characters, instead of striding on stilts through interminable lanes of chapters, walked and moved and breathed like rational beings, leaving the stage when their mission was done, and never reappearing as postscripts in a remarkable resurrection. The scenes of his stories were laid mostly in the New World—almost a *terra incognita* even then to the inhabitants of the Old. Our glorious forests, rivers and lakes through him found a voice, and a listening world bent to hear of their beauties. The Leather-Stocking tales—the most original—or rather the most delightful *ab*original stories that were ever produced—created a sensation only equaled by that which attended the issuing of the Waverley Novels. Leather-Stocking himself became a well-known and recognized character at home and abroad, and though the first volume of the series introduced him in the middle of life, so much interest was excited in his fate and fortunes that the author was compelled to "go back," take him up in his youth, and then follow him to the grave.

In speaking of COOPER'S immediate and wonderful success, we do not allude to the reception the first publication bearing his name received. We have never inclined to rank *Precaution* among his real works. Though written by his pen, it certainly was not dictated by his genius. Impressed with a desire to "write a novel," and thinking it necessary to follow the fashion of the time, he went to work in the stereotyped way, and *Precaution* was the result. It had been a wise precaution on his part had he burnt it or delegated that task to his heirs. It attained, as it deserved, a world-wide obscurity. The author was scarcely heard of, though the novel was passable enough, judged by the standard of the times—and the publisher made no overtures to him regarding a second attempt. *The Spy*, however, was written by COOPER—he left the beaten path and struck off in a fresh field of his own—hence, we incline to call it his *first* work.

Of the troubles which embittered some moments of COOPER'S life it is not well now to speak. Posterity will do him justice. Even were no other meed awarded him, it is something to be embalmed in such an edition as the one before us,—it is something to have the children of one's brain miniatured by DARLEY. Of the rare typographic excellence of this edition we have before spoken so many times and in such terms that a further mention seems superfluous. Crown octavo volumes, printed on tinted paper, and bound in embossed cloth, with beveled edges, it will be long indeed before a more tasteful specimen of the Great Art will be presented to the public. The publication of the edition was commenced on the 1st of February, 1859. It is something to say that through all the changes of the last 31 months, these volumes have appeared regularly on the 1st of each. It is gratifying, furthermore, to know, that notwithstanding the stormy state of the political horizon, of late, the sale of the edition has been all that the publishers could expect—proving canclusively that good books, issued in an attractive style, will always find purchasers.

After speaking of the literary success of our great novelist, a few words touching his pecuniary success may not be inappropriate. Had he possessed an accumulative talent in as great a degree as he did the creative, it would have been all that could have been desired. His works were published by two houses, one of Philadelphia, the other of this City. Had COOPER made that use of his copyrights that a Yankee would have done, he would always have been free from difficulties. As it was, however, he allowed his material interests to drift; and finally disposed, in a moment of pecuniary embarrassment, of all his copyrights to the house by whicn the present edition is published, for a sum which they more than yield annually. Thus one man sows, another reaps.

—Having succeeded in making big books pay, Mr. GREGORY seems inclined to try his fortune with little ones. In very neat pamphlet form, he publishes EVERETT'S Oration, HOLT'S Louisville Address, and the letter of JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY to the London *Times*. These little publications are useful as well as timely, and their broadcast circulation throughout the land would do a "power" of good. There are still many weak ones that need bolstering, many doubtless whose faith should become fixed, and such appeals as the above will do it.

—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. GREGORY intends to reprint the letters of W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at Law, and Special Correspondent of the London *Times*—which latter honorary degree is undoubtedly higher than either or both the others. The idea is a good one, and the only wonder is that it had not before occurred to our enterprising publishers.

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EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

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Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

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Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

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LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do fine washing and fluting in the nicest manner; is highly recommended. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 Canal-st., near Christie, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present place, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., No. 11 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City reference; no objection to either City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY NEAT, RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman wishes a situation as good cook and laundress, or general housework; is a most excellent baker and a good cook; is particularly neat about her person and kitchen; is very obliging; best of City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or to assist with the washing, by a person that is willing and obliging; good City reference as to capability; no objections to the country; none but respectable families need apply. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 81 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in City or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; wages $8; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a good, smart, capable servant, with first-class recommendations, either for kitchen-work or general housework, can, by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, be suited immediately with one of excellent character, who will try to please, and accept very moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook; or will do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A CLEAN, smart young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging to her employer; a home preferred to high wages; best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable German girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is well acquainted with all other branches of the same. Inquire at No. 169 East 25th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, tidy, sober, honest and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; she is willing to take moderate wages and make herself generally useful and agreeable; understands chamberwork, waiting, nursing, sewing, cooking and laundry-work. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; also can wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country; can do general housework well, and not afraid to work; would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av.: wages low to a nice family.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do all kinds of work; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO ATTEND STORE.—A YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address, who writes a good hand and speaks German, wishes a situation to attend a fancy or baker's store; salary no object for one year. Address E. S., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as butler in a gentleman's family. Address W. D., No. 16 West-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; City or country reference given as to competency, &c. Address G. S., Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, North River.

HELP WANTED.

50 INTELLIGENT CANVASSERS WANTED.—Young men of good address to thoroughly canvass this City and vicinity for subscriptions to Hodge's American Bank-note Safeguard, and Hodge's Journal of Finance and Bank-note Reporter. Commissions liberal. Apply at the Publication Office, No. 111 Fulton-st., from 3 to 5 P. M. daily.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO AUSTRAlia with a merchant, 3 porters, 1 barkeeper, clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of this corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when questions of vital importance will be discussed and acted upon. A full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. GEO. WICKS, Secretary pro tem.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold the Annual Session in its Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the residence of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 23, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 66 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address to D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family; the house is well shaded by trees, and has a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A REAsonable price, for a man, wife, and two children, at a farm house, within an hour's reach of the City. Address S. M. A., Box 179 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A large and elegantly furnished house, on Brooklyn Heights, could spare a parlor and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a very nice room for a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and place of business, L. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 80 Henry-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, a double frame and brick, substantial house, cottage style, 36 by 34 feet, fourteen rooms, with stable and outbuildings, well and cistern, bath and water-closet, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, plenty of trees and large lot; less than one hour from the City; is equally well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, but larger than is now needed for owner's use; neighborhood genteel, pleasant and healthy. Address Box 386 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address F. D., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

TO LET.

CHEAP STORES AND HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO BAKERS.—Four new Stores (in block of eight) on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Ryerson-st.—one with large Oven for bakery. Houses in various parts of Brooklyn, from $100 to $350 per annum. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, at 12 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME cottage-house, with plot of ground; house has 13 rooms, gas, &c.; near Myrtle-av. cars; combines advantages of city and country; at low rent. E. S. YOUNG, No 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT, GENTEEL THREE-STORY high basement dwelling, all in order, and can be occupied at any time; neighborhood first class; rent cheap to a first-class tenant. Address H., Box No. 314 Post-office, for information.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—ROOMS AT NO. 866 BROADWAY, NEAR Union-square, will be let for business purposes, as it is a first-rate location for any kind of light business. Apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. GATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A FURNISHed house on the East River; situation beautiful, healthy, and easy of access from New-York. Apply to P. R. WATKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Rent $625, reserving one room for a gentleman with breakfast.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 289 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence in imparting instruction in the English branches, French and Music, is desirous of a position as Teacher; in a family preferred; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward, and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.

GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

August 1st, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTGAGE Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1., 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treas.

August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

STEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
1[illegible]	[illegible]s Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

- 25,000 Cartridge boxes.
- 25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
- 25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
- 25,000 Waist belts and plates.
- 25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
- 25,000 Gun slings.
- 25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
- 25,000 Haversacks, (enameled cloth.)
- 2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
- 2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
- 1,000 Axes and helves.
- 1,000 Hatchets complete.
- 400 Pickaxes and handles.
- 500 Spades.
- 3,500 Camp kettles.
- 7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded; the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.,
Commissary-General.

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad dépôt, or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats;" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

ARMY CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS,

Are respectfully notified that I have ready for delivery a pamphlet containing a full copy-righted list of Government Proposals for Army supplies, opened July 29 and 30, at the office of Major Vinton, one copy of which will be sent prepaid, to any interested party, on the receipt of price, $1. Number limited. Apply to or address, F. S. HOFFMANN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York
GROCERS AND SHIPPING.
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend. Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. [illegible] WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season.

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M., excepting Fridays, when she will make an early trip, leaving 10th-st., 4:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 4.50 A. M.; 30th-st., 5:20 A. M.; Spring-st., 5:40 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 6 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best distilleries in the West, situated about three miles north of the thriving City of Quincy, Ill. The distillery building 50x140 feet, and cattle barn 66x222 ft., built of stone. The location is on an 80-acre lot of fine land, with a never-failing spring of water, and near an inlet of the Mississippi River, navigable at all times. Connected with the distillery is an alcohol apparatus. The property cost over $48,000, but is now offered clear for $25,000, on easy terms, or would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or other good merchandise. For further particulars apply to

FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of

JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 59 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMPLETELY furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Sold in consequence of ill health of the proprietor; those having $2,500 or $3,000 cash need apply; business last year, $10,000. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This for a cash chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.—The well known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, sails on the 8th of August, and the packet ship ROBERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 6 North River, will sail on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowest rates, or drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain or Ireland, constantly for sale, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 7½ o'clock,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—In various departments, including many of fine library editions. Also, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery, English engravings, stuffed birds, &c.; and also valuable Daguerreian instruments, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.

J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SEWING MACHINES, fine iron safe, cost $130, together with some articles of household furniture, to be sold by auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the auction rooms of S. & J. BOGART, No. 1 North William, corner of Frankfort-st., at 10½ o'clock.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!

The enthusiastic reception, by the public, of
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,
Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power, has induced Mr. Barnum to open his Museum for their reception another week. The interest they have created in the public mind is unequaled, and everybody is flocking to the Museum to see them. They hold their levees Day and Evening.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.

WHAT IS IT? A MAN MONKEY,
the most singular creature living, and one that has always afforded unwonted amusement to visitors.

MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
Rudolph Lucaria, wife and child, pure
WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA.

With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
Who will appear in original dramas, written expressly for her. The plays in which she will appear are peculiarly calculated to delight
FAMILIES, LADIES and CHILDREN,
while the sterner sex will find them full of interest.

The remainder of the company embraces many familiar names, as
MR. and MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER.
Her first appearance since her return from her successful European tour;
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.

The first representation of the company will be the drama,
MARIE; OR, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
To be followed by other interesting and attractive plays.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT,
and every night till further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT
OF THE
FLORENCES.
TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.

Timothy Toodle	Mr. Florence

THRICE MARRIED.

Carlotta, (assuming five characters)	Mrs. Florence

THE HAPPY MAN.

Paddy Murphy	Mr. Florence.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Positively the Last Two Nights of
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
WITH DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S health not permitting him to continue the entertainment at present, the Lyceum will be positively closed for the season after Tuesday evening, 6th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6wM*

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR—"WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers. No. 426 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Or, is the present slip-shod arrangement to last long enough to give England and France an excuse for mixing up in the fight next Fall? J. M. W.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We give below a statement of the several brigades and regiments now composing Gen. ROSECRANS' Army in Western Virginia. Deducting the sick and absent on furlough, the force cannot still be less than from eighteen to twenty thousand men:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General	—— REYNOLDS.
Thirteenth Indiana Vols.	Col. Sullivan.
Fourteenth Indiana Vols.	Col. Kimball.
Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers	Col. Wagner.
Third Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. H. Marion.
Sixth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Bosley.
First Virginia Vols., part	Col. ——.
Second Virginia Vols., part	Col. ——.
Cincinnati Rover Dragoons	Capt. Burdsall.
Indianapolis Cavalry	Capt. Bracken.
Battery	Major Loomis.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General	—— HILL.
Seventh Ohio Volunteers	Col. E. B. Tyler.
Tenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. M. D. Manson.
Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. W. F. Smith.
Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. M. Connell.
Battery	Major Mack.
Chicago Cavalry	Capt. Barker.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier-General	Col. R. L. McCook.
Ninth Ohio Volunteers	Lieut.-Col. Sandenhoff.
Fourth Ohio Volunteers	Col. Loria Andrews.
Flying Artillery	Capt. Howe.

FOURTH BRIGADE, OR BRIGADE OF THE KANAWHA.

Brigadier-General	—— COX.
First Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. Woodruff.
Second Kentucky Volunteers	Col. W. G. Terrell.
Eleventh Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. F. Harrison.
Twelfth Ohio Volunteers	Col. J. W. Lowe.
Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers	Col. S. W. Beatty.
Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers	Col. Jesse Norton.
U. S. Volunteers, Infantry	Col. —— ——.
Eighteenth Ohio Vols., part	Col. T. R. Stanley.
Twenty-second O. Vols., part	Col. W. E. Gilmore.
Ironton Cavalry	Capt. George.

To the last brigade should be added the Twenty-sixth Ohio, Col. FYFFE, now on its way up the Kanawha, to join Gen. Cox.

Of the First Brigade, the Guthrie Grays, (Sixth Ohio,) the Rover Dragoons, the Fourteenth Indiana, and perhaps some others, are holding the important strategic position at the Cheat Mountain Gaps. The rest of the First Brigade, with portions of the Second, and probably all of the Third, are with Gen. ROSECRANS himself, at some point not far from WISE's position beyond Gauley Bridge.

FROM KENTUCKY.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT JOINS THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION CLUB OF LOUISVILLE—SPEAKS BEFORE IT, AND ADDRESSES GEN. ROUSSEAU'S KENTUCKY BRIGADE—TREASONABLE CONDUCT OF THE COURIER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday night, July 31, 1861.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT last evening joined our Unconditional Union Club, and made a few remarks. He said the Manassas affair is of no significance. The Ship of State will weather the storm. The Stars and Stripes will float again everywhere, and with popular consent and acclaim everywhere. We will outlive our troubles, and go to our graves in peace. The monster of secession will be slain. The nation will crush it with a giant tread. All will be well. His faith is complete and enduring.

To-day, Mr. HOLT addressed Gen. ROUSSEAU's 1,500 soldiers, at Camp Holt, and fully 5,000 civilians of Indiana and Kentucky. His speech was very appropriate and eloquent, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He praised the General's Kentucky soldiers for their heroic spirit and sublime resolve, unchilled by the arctic air of neutrality, and by the conduct of those Kentuckians who timidly balance chances, and whose vision is limited to petty, narrow, picayune questions of commerce, at a time when the very existence of this nation is imperiled. The soldiers of Camp Holt intend to follow their convictions right up to the cannon's mouth. They and their companions in arms will be true to the vast National interests committed to their fortunes. They will uphold the honor of this blood-bought and beneficent Republic, whose children they are. Mr. HOLT says that *not many weeks hence the soldiers of the Union will have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Her people will soon raise the exultant shout and perform the heroic deeds of a whole-souled loyalty, and throw her entire weight on the side of the Government.*

The question of Nationality is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. We don't discuss the question of a physician's fee before calling him to the bedside of the patient. *A crisis like this must make laws for itself. The Government should seize upon any and every instrumentality necessary to save itself.* Mr. HOLT declares it should allow no laws or usages to be instruments of its death. It ought to take any and every measure necessary to defend itself.

Mr. HOLT insists that the Government's soldiers are not raised for spoliation or invasion; they march Southward as friends and protectors. They go to deliver the South from the military despotism by which she is trodden down. They go to suppress the most wanton and wicked rebellion the world has ever known. BEAUREGARD's charges against the armies of the nation are absolutely and infamously false. They will exercise forbearance and humanity, commit no excess or irregularity, scrupulously regard and protect with their bayonets, if need be, all the institutions and constitutional rights of the South. But when they meet in battle array the atrocious conspirators, they draw the sword in a most hallowed cause. Then they should strike boldly with a shout and a bound,—strike down and strike to death the ingrates, traitors, parricides.

Mr. HOLT eulogised Indiana as noble, and not only loyal, but proud of her loyalty. Indiana knows that these States, so long united, will never be divided. She knows that *the Government, as our fathers made it, must and shall be preserved*,—not a miserably, shriveled, shattered, polluted and scarred thing,—but the Union unimpaired, in all its original and recent strength and glory.

Mr. HOLT repeated his firm belief that the reverse at Manassas is a mere temporary advantage to the rebels. The nation's determination is not shaken in the least degree. Its resolution is unconquerable, its resources inexhaustible. He censured PATTERSON for not pursuing and occupying JOHNSTON, but complimented the New-York Sixty-ninth, Minnesota First, and the Fire Zouaves. The people are being nerved to more extraordinary exertions. They have sworn this Republic shall not perish, and perish it will not. Woe to the traitors! *This most atrocious and hellish rebellion will be crushed out, and the Southern people will welcome and thank the delivering and protecting Armies of the Republic.*

Mr. HOLT complimented Gen. ROSSEAU as the true patriot and gallant soldier who stood firm when others hesitated, and scouted neutrality when certain Kentucky politicians embraced it. Kentucky will honor Gen. ROSSEAU, and the nation will honor him. Kentucky will soon cheer on him and his gallant soldiers, and shout *God bless and speed them.* Glory beckons them and their comrades onward and upward, and they will triumph.

Wild rumors are circulating to-day that Monday next is to be a bloody Monday in this city and many parts of the State, that every important town in Kentucky is full of Jeff. Davis' spies and informers, who are secretly mustering their forces for a bloody onset on our polls simultaneously with an overwhelming irruption of Tennesseeans, &c. I don't credit the rumors. If they do attempt anything of the sort hereabouts, they will be frustrated and punished as they deserve. Unquestionably very numerous Jeff. Davis spies and informers are right here. The men of the *Courier* are such. Their sheet and circulars and letters have free course in the rattlesnake realm, while nothing from our Union presses or from the pens of any of our Union men is allowed to pass the Tennessee line. The rebels should allow the *Journal* and *Democrat* to offset the *Courier*, or be deprived of the aid and comfort of that treasonable sheet.

PONTIAC.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army, for the past week, shows a slight improvement. Twenty-five men for the old Army were obtained at Chatham, Cedar and Hudson streets. The latter office is established exclusively for cavalry, and of the men enlisted there, three-fourths are old soldiers. A detachment was sent to Carlisle, on Wednesday. For the new Twelfth Regiment, the offices in Broadway, Yorkville, and Fort Hamilton contribute each, on an average, four men per day. Five regular officers, sending in returns from the country, all complain of the "competition in recruiting," even in the rural districts. The regulars, left idle in the city by volunteer drummers, went to the provinces, and were doing well, when the latter followed them. One batch of United States gentlemen had quietly rented three rooms on the first floor of a country hotel, the two adjoining which were rented next day by some "Thirty-fourth fellows," as an indignant Captain writes. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Independence, Boston, Newport, Ky., and Fort Hamilton, will soon, however, look like regimental head-quarters, as bands and banners for the "dépôts" located there are being procured.

The Navy made long strides last week. No less than 213 sailors and ordinary sailors—a clear increase of 100 in one week—were received in this City alone. The magnitude of our Navy's *personnel* has now outstripped the imagination of the Navy Department. There cannot be less 20,000 persons in this branch of the service, of whom fully 12,000 have been enlisted since the war began, notwithstanding the complaints we have heard of the difficulty experienced in getting men. The receiving ships are filled, almost, and "bum-boat" dealers, apple women, and laundresses are reaping a golden harvest. The following is a rough estimate of the number of blue-jackets ready for sea duty at an hour's notice:

	Men.
Receiving ship North Carolina, at New-York	1,200
Receiving ship Ohio, at Boston	1,000
Receiving ship Princeton, at Philadelphia	400
Receiving ship Alleghany, at Annapolis	150
Estimate of available men at Portsmouth, N. H.	200
Total	2,950

These would man six steam corvettes, one 50-gun sailing frigate, and five steam gun-boats; but it is probable that the greater portion of them will be taken to complete the efficient manning of men-of-war now in commission, the term of whose crews is gradually expiring. Of course nine-tenths of the relieved salts will return when the "City elephant stamps on the money bag," as Jack expresses it.

Governor's Island has now 240 soldiers, the draft whose departure we noticed on Thursday having thinned the garrison. There is a company of soldiers on Bedloe's Island, about 650 at Fort Hamilton, 300 members of the *Richmond's* ship's company, and over 100 marines—at this station altogether there are 2,700 Government employés to-day. The United States steam corvette *Richmond*, 14, got up anchor at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday evening, and steamed down the river, coming to off the Battery, where she lies at present. Her final orders have arrived, but as they are "sealed," no one knows what division of the blockade she is destined for.

The *Harriet Lane* is in the stream, having been thoroughly overhauled and "gunned anew." She is now ready for more fighting, and will be put at it very soon.

To-day, the red powder-flag at the main of the *Richmond* will signalize the extinguishment of all fires and lights on board, and the taking in of the "explosive dust."

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 3, *via* }
BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 4. }

It is understood that Gen. BUTLER has gone to Washington to attend a Conference of the Cabinet and Major-Generals.

The report that Gen. WOOL is to be sent to Fortress Monroe is not credited, though, it is said, Gen. BUTLER will not remain unless troops are furnished for a vigorous campaign.

Hampton is still unoccupied by Secessionists.

HAVELOCKS FOR THE ARMY.

KATONAH, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 3.

Mrs. LINCOLN having kindly consented to receive and distribute the Havelocks made by the ladies of Katonah and Bedford, a case was dispatched today from the Jay homestead to the Executive mansion, by PULLEN's and ADAMS' Express, containing 1,300 Havelocks, of which 1,165 were made by the ladies of Katonah and vicinity, and 135 by those of Bedford.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The First United States Volunteer Artillery Regiment, Col. RICHARD HENRY RUSH, will march tomorrow evening. Twelve regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, Col. JOHN H. TAGGART, will leave for WASHINGTON on Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA SHIPS ARMING.

Few ships now going to sea, particularly on East India or California voyages, consider their outfit perfect without one or more guns of long range to defend themselves against the possible pirates who may lay in their track. The clipper-ship *Prima Donna*, now loading at Pier No. 10, East River, in SUTTON & Co.'s California line, has a fine rifled cannon on board for this purpose, and Capt. HARRIMAN, her commander, will, no doubt, make good use of it if any pirate of the *Jeff. Davis* stripe should interfere with him. WIARD's steel rifled guns are in quite general demand for these purposes.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

A large meeting was held last evening in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-square, to aid in measures taken for the prevention and suppression of intemperance in the Army. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presided, and Dr. DEWITT offered prayer. The following resolutions were read by Dr. MARSH, which were responded to in an able speech by Rev. Mr. WILLETS of Brooklyn, and Paymaster BINGHAM of the Twenty-sixth Regiment: also a Mr. COLLIER from Washington:

1. *Resolved*, That in the present solemn and momentous condition of our country, our Army is our glory and defence, and that in this, especially in our noble volunteers, our sons and brothers, habitually obedient to all the moral and physical laws of their being, we have the greatest confidence. Our prayer is that, amid all the temptations and trials of camp life, they may be kept unharmed and uncorrupted, and that when their term of service is over they may return like the Army of CROMWELL, to be a blessing and not a curse to their country.

2. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the recent act of Congress, imposing a heavy penalty upon all in the District who sell to the soldiers intoxicating liquors; also in the prompt and energetic regulations of our youthful Commander, to preserve our troops from the snares of the grog-shops. The nation will approve of the severest action in every military district, toward such as for gain will debauch the Army.

3. *Resolved*, That the secret transmission of liquors to the soldiers in camp in packages of home comforts, by misguided friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, and should receive universal reprobation.

4. *Resolved*, That in our intense anxiety for friends and brothers, we can never be at ease while they are liable to be led into battle by drunken officers; and we invoke Congress at once to pass a law which shall discharge every officer at the first conviction, whether in battle or on any other occasion.

5. *Resolved*, That we most deeply sympathize with our patriotic soldiers in all their hardships and sufferings, and would do all in our power to alleviate them; yet as we know that in war intemperance often slays more than the sword, as science and observation prove that the severest toils are borne better without than with intoxicating drinks, and the severest wounds are easier healed, and as we know that the drunkard, whether dying in battle, or coming home a burden to his family, is ruined for time and eternity, we do most earnestly exhort all our patriotic and self-denying troops, officers and common soldiers, at once to abjure all intoxicating drinks, often composed of the most destructive materials, and by one simultaneous effort banish intemperance forever from the National Army; and we do rejoice in the effort now made to supply each regiment with a thousand appropriate tracts, exhorting every soldier to beware of the bottle, to sign the Ellsworth pledge, and become his own master. This effort we will give not only our good wishes, but our substantial support.

A collection was taken to aid in circulating temperance literature in the Army.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN CANADA.

The Hamilton, C. W., *Spectator* of July 29 says: "Early on Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, a beautiful flag, bearing as many stars upon it as the States out of the American Union, might have been descried floating proudly from the dome of the Anglo-American Hotel. As the building has long been vacant, it is evident that some persons well acquainted with the place were instrumental in the flag-hoisting. Policeman GRAHAM was the first to observe the obnoxious emblem, and removed it as speedily as he could, or it is probable that mischief might have been caused by its exhibition. We imagine it to be a small business for any one to take the trouble of displaying the secession flag, especially as this was rather a costly one. It is lying at the Police-office, where the owner or owners, we presume, can have it on application."

AN EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

The Rochester *Union* publishes the form of a petition to be circulated in that city, asking Mr. LINCOLN to exchange disloyal employés of the Government for Congressman ELY and Mr. HUSON, now held as prisoners of war in Richmond.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CLINTON RIFLES.

This crack corps promises to be one of the most respectable and efficient yet raised in the City. It is composed of a superior class of young men, all enthusiastic for the cause and full of military [illegible] ardor. The Colonel, J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, is a well known artist and gentleman of elegant leisure. He has exhibited the most exquisite taste in the invention of a uniform, producing a costume which, for utility and elegance, far surpasses anything to be seen outside the French Army. Several popular literary men and artists accept positions under him as officers; amongst others, Mr. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN is one of his captains, and Mr. FRANK WOOD a lieutenant.

YATES RIFLES.

Lieut. W. H. POYNTER has joined this embryo regiment with a company from Connecticut. All complete companies which have reported at the encampment at Yonkers by to-morrow, (Tuesday,) will be then mustered into the United States service. Every recruit will be immediately provided with quarters and rations.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENTS.

No business of any consequence was transacted yesterday at the State Arsenal, the Quartermaster's, (Gen. ARTHUR's,) or at Gen. YATES' Volunteer dépôt. To-day, however, the Enfield rifles lately obtained from England will be received at the Arsenal, and put in process of distribution to such regiments as are ready to receive them.

PAYING OFF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Captains and men of the six companies not paid off on Saturday, will to-day receive the money coming to them. Paymaster LYONS will be in attendance at an early hour, and disburse the cash at his disposal with as much dispatch as possible.

UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The companies which are expected to join this regiment to-morrow, at the temporary camp in Palace Garden, will almost fill up the ranks to the requisite number. The reputation of Lieut.-Col. ALEX. SHALER is inducing a rapid influx of the best quality of recruits.

UNION GUARD U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN's, has taken quarters at SEEBACH's National Garden, in West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. This is a most excellent locality, and Mr. SEEBACH is fully competent to attend to all the comforts of the soldiers. Companies and detachments will be quartered and subsisted immediately. Major MAX A. THOMAS is assigned the command at the quarters. Lieut. Col. JAMES M. TURNER will be found at the head-quarters, No. 302 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES AT YONKERS.

Messrs. MELDOLA LEVI and MULLER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this regiment yesterday, using the Episcopal service, after which they delivered religious and patriotic addresses. The men all paid particular attention, all joining in the hymns. At the close of the service, Mr. LEVI presented each man with a prayer book.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SECOND NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—In the TIMES of Friday last it was stated that a Committee had been appointed to collect a suitable sum to defray the expenses of an entertainment to be given to the Second New-Jersey Regiment. Owing to the hurried manner in which the regiment has received orders to reorganize, the following members of the Citizens' Committee—Messrs. J. H. Ward, A. J. Shipley, J. McGuigan, S. A. French, and J. B. Drayton—met, when the Treasurer presented the following report:

Amount collected by Committee		$177 25
Subscribed, but not collectable		23 50
Expended.		
Bill of the Messrs. Edge, fireworks	$132 00	
Less amount donated	32 00	—$100 00
Powder for salute		5 00
Bill of A. B. Kashow		59
Sundries		45
Total		$106 04

On motion, the balance was appropriated as follows:

To the Union Relief Committee	$50 00	
To the Ladies' Relief Society	21 21	—$71 21

Drill and Discipline of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

In your paper of yesterday I noticed some very correct and practical remarks on the defects in the drill and discipline of our Volunteer Regiments, particularly in allowing but one or two Field Officers to give regimental orders.

Without any previous practice, company officers, though understanding the theory of the regimental manœuvres, would feel awkward and out of place if called upon suddenly to manœuvre a regiment of 1,000 men at any time, and the chances are that if such a thing should be attempted in the presence of an enemy, the consequences would be disastrous; for aside from the want of practice in the new beginner, much depends upon soldiers being accustomed to the *voice* and manner of their commander. But one difficulty was not mentioned by your correspondent or editor, (for I do not remember whether it was in your correspondence or editorial, not having the paper at hand,) and it may have escaped his notice; in fact I have not seen it alluded to yet in any of the public prints, although it is felt in many regiments, especially from the State of New-York. It is this:

In but few of the volunteer regiments from New-York have the commissioned company officers received their commissions. The questions of seniority are not yet settled. In some regiments the regimental line is formed without any reference to seniority of rank. One regiment from your City has the junior Captain placed on the right; the *senior* Captain is placed in the ninth place as respects seniority, and the other Captains with their commands mixed up without any regard to the very first rules of regimental formations. This was done, too, without any consultation or inquiry of the company officers in the premises. The company officers never have been informed officially of their relative rank. A few may know by unofficial private letters, or by visiting the Adjutant-General's office at Albany. Even in the simple movement of throwing the regiment into column by divisions, it is not known who is to take command of each division.

The company officers are never practiced in giving regimental orders. Suppose that during a battle the field officers of such a regiment should be killed, wounded or missing, or one killed, one wounded, and the other falling off a bread-cart, confusion would almost inevitably result. No one would feel called upon, by previous appointment, to take command of the battalion. A good Captain hates to leave his company at such a time, unless he knows that his duty calls him to some other post. No regiment should have men sent into the field without their commissions, and all these questions of seniority settled and talked over until everything relating thereto was thoroughly understood by the company officers.

I understood a few days ago that only six regiments had been commissioned, and that all of the New-York regiments would not be commissioned under five or six weeks. What, in the name of red-tape, is the cause of such unnecessary delay? This may appear trivial to civilians, but one regiment thrown into confusion from such a cause might cause another "Bully" Run. Yours respectfully,

D. G. B.

Panics Among Raw Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract, from a book called the *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, may be interesting at this time:

"In the hopes of profiting by the unprepared state of Austria, then the mistress of the Netherlands, the French opened the campaign of 1792 by an invasion of Flanders, with forces whose muster-rolls showed a numerical overwhelming superiority to the enemy, and seemed to promise a speedy conquest of that old battle-field of Europe. But the first flash of an Austrian sabre, or the first sound of an Austrian gun, was enough to discomfit the French. Their first corps, four thousand strong, that advanced from Lille across the frontier, came suddenly upon a far inferior detachment of the Austrian garrison at Tournay. Not a shot was fired, nor a bayonet leveled. With one simultaneous cry of panic, the French broke and ran headlong back to Lille, where they completed the specimen of insubordination which they had given in the field by murdering their general and several of their chief officers. On the same day, another division under BIRON, mustering ten thousand sabres and bayonets, saw a few Austrian skirmishers reconnoitering their position. The French advanced posts had scarcely given and received a volley, and only a few balls from the enemy's field-pieces had fallen among the lines, when two regiments of French dragoons raised the cry "We are betrayed," galloped off, and were followed in disgraceful rout by the rest of the whole army. Similar panics, or repulses almost equally discreditable, occurred whenever ROCHAMBEAU, or LUCKNER, or LA FAYETTE, the earliest French generals in the war, brought their troops into the presence of the enemy."

What these troops were afterwards taught to accomplish, history tells us.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo Saxon off Father Point.

£86,000 IN SPECIE.

The Expected Changes in the British Ministry.

Meeting in London on American Affairs.

Cotton Advancing—Breadstuffs and Provisions Declining.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Father Point at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

She brings 171 passengers, and £30,000 sterling in specie.

The *Etna* and *Nova Scotian* reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 25th ult.

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 24th, has £56,000 sterling in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament proceedings on the 24th were unimportant.

A new writ was issued in the House of Commons, for the election of a member for the City of London, in place of Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

An active canvass was going on in London between Lord-Mayor CUBIT, Conservative, and Mr. WESTON WOOL, Liberal.

A Privy Council was to be held on the 25th, for arrangements for Ministerial changes, which are expected to agree with published rumors. Sir ROBERT PEEL, it is stated, will be Secretary for Ireland.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Lord PALMERSTON will resume his old position of Exponent of the Foreign Policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

A public meeting, having reference to the American crisis, was held in London on the 24th, at which Lord SHAFTSBURY presided. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York. The Doctor spoke strongly against the seceding States, and advocated the abolition of Slavery as a duty incumbent on the General Government.

The *Shipping Gazette* argues that the fate of the COLLINS steamer *Pacific* is solved by a memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at the Hebrides, in which the writer, named WILLIAM GRAHAM, states that the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

The monster iron-plated frigate *Black Prince* had a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde.

Sir GAMBIE MELVILLE, for many years Secretary of the India Company, is dead.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Funds, on the 24th, opened at a slight relapse, but were firmer toward the close. At the Discount market, good bills were readily taken at 5¼.

The Deposit and Discount Bank and Fire Insurance Company, a new and weak affair, has stopped payment, with a deficiency of at least £300,000. This will entail much misery on the poor depositors.

Messrs. Rocco, in the Mediterranean trade, had suspended, with considerable liabilities.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was expected to return from Vichy in a day or two.

The Duke DE BROGLIE had dorpped the action commenced by him against the Prefect of Police, all copies of his pamphlets seized by the Police having been restored.

The Bourse was quiet, but firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 70c.

ITALY.

A decree had been published, fixing the terms of the National loan, in accordance with those already announced. The minimum price is not yet named. A decree is also published, establishing a great book of the public debt of Italy.

Neapolitan dispatches continue to teem with the acts of brigands, with pillage and murder on a great scale.

In the Consistory at Rome, on the 23d, the Pope announced a short allocution, in the course of which he declared himself grateful for the continued occupation by the French troops, but sensible of the abuse which the enemies of the order have made, and will make, of the painful act of France in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

SAFETI PACHA, President of the Grand Council, had been dismissed and succeeded by FUAD PACHA.

ALI PACHA had been definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEWS BY THE FULTON AND KANGAROO.

The following news was taken out by the *Fulton* and *Kangaroo*:

The Committee of the House of Commons have reported, justifying the termination of the Galway contract, stating as their opinion, that the Company will soon have an efficient fleet, and if the Government intends to reëstablish the Galway route, the Company deserves favorable consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had delivered a farewell address to his constituents in London. He goes to the Upper House as Earl RUSSELL.

It was reported that Lord WOODHOUSE had resigned the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs of England.

The strong objections to the cession of Sardinia to France attracted attention.

The visit of the King of Prussia to Chalons Camp is considered more probable.

MYERS had appealed against his sentence.

The bulk of the Italian loan had been subscribed.

An Austrian Rescript, in reply to the Hungarian address, was read in the Diet. In the Lower House it was received with impatience, and in the Upper House with profound silence. The rescript says the laws of 1848 cannot be reëstablised, and the Diet is recommended to proceed to the revision of these laws, and send representatives to the Council of Empire, and take part in the financial discussion in August. An amnesty is guaranteed on the occasion of the coronation of FRANCIS JOSEPH as King of Hungary.

The citizens of Warsaw indulged in a demonstration in honor of English sympathy for Poland.

The Bombay mail of June 25 had been received. News unimportant.

The rains were general and abundant in the famine districts.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 26.

A reactionary band has been formed at Toschaunalla. Troops will be dispatched in order to prevent them from crossing the frontier.

PARIS, Friday, July 26.

A dispatch received here from Constantinople, dated 25th inst., announces that the Sultan continues to effect reform. He has promised to modify the *personnelle* of the Judges, and to diminish their privileges and salaries. The Council of Judges has been purged and reorganized.

The rations allowed to civil functionaries have been stopped, in consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy.

The *Levant Herald* has been suspended for two months.

Gen. IGNATICEE is expected to-morrow. He comes to congratulate the Sultan, on his accession to the throne.

CADIZ, Thursday, June 25th.

The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is dead.

TURIN, Friday, July 26.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day, says that two individuals, named respectively RAUBIEN and ANSTRIEZ have been arrested on a charge of enlisting recruits for the Pontificial Army. They had Papal and Austrian passports. A list of men enrolled since 1860, and a quantity of Bourbon and Papal portraits and decorations were also found on them. They were about to enter the Italian Army, in order to attempt [illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, July 26.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York 13th inst., arrived at Cowes.

The China mail was telegraphed to Liverpool on the afternoon of the 25th.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25.

COTTON—Sales three days, 80,000 bales, of which 33,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and prices are ⅛d.@¼d. higher. The market closed with a still upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flour 6d. lower. Wheat tending downwards, with a decline on the inferior qualities; red, 9s.@11s.; white, 11s. 6d.@13s. 6d. Corn steady; mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; white, 31s.@33s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady. Pork flat and tending downward. Bacon declining. Lard quiet at 50s. Tallow steady at 47s.@49s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and tending downward. Pots and Pearls 29s.@31s. Sugar steady and unchanged. Rice inactive. Coffee dull. Spirits Turpentine steady at 47s. 6d. Resin advancing; Common, 7s.@7s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR tending downward, and all kinds slightly lower. COFFEE firmer. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE active and 1s.@3s. higher. TALLOW quiet at 47s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 37@36 discount; Erie shares at 22@23; New-York Central, 70@72.

Consols, for money, closed on Wednesday at 89⅞@90.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 26.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 144,000 bales, of which 38,000 were to speculators and 19,000 bales to exporters. The market has advanced ⅛d.@¼d., and the demand has been very active throughout the week for useful descriptions, the trade having been large buyers.

The sales of Friday (to-day) have been 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans fair	9d.	Mobile middling	8¼d.
Orleans middling	8⅝d.	Upland fair	8⅜d.
Mobile fair	8⅞d.	Upland middling	8 3-16d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,001,000 bales, of which 745,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; prices are advancing for goods and yarns. BREADSTUFFS—Sales small; prices unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unaltered.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, July 26.

Consols are quoted at 89⅞@90. American Stocks easier and dull; Illinois Central Shares 36¼ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £142,000.

The Steamers North American and United Kingdom.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *North American* passed Father Point at 1 this morning.

The *United Kingdom* passed up at 9 this morning. She has the *Norwegian's* passengers on board.

The *Norwegian* reached Point Levi at 9½ this morning.

The Norwegian's Mails.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The *United Kingdom* picked up the *Norwegian's* mails and dispatches and $60,000 in specie from the schooner *Onward*. The dispatches were landed at Father Point by a pilot-boat this afternoon.

The *North American* took out $200,000.

The Condition of Chili.

From the Panama Star, July 4.

The Panama correspondence of the New-York *Courier and Inquirer*, under date of 25th of May, contains the following remarks on the present condition of Chili:

"Failures, and of most fabulous amounts, are of daily occurrence, and some of them of a most villainous character—they do not pretend to account them in anything less than millions. So general has bankruptcy become there, that those who hold out are regarded as the exception—*bankruptcy* the rule. The financial condition of that unfortunate country is indeed frightful. Much of this is attributable to their wretched Government, which has been bad enough to ruin any much richer country. With a standing Army larger than the United States, for no use whatever but to keep the abandoned scoundrels who get into office in their places, in which they were seated by the most infamous frauds and the blackest crime. The Government borrowed money in England, ostensibly to build railroads; upon this money they established a bank, loaned the money to their friends on real estate, or no security at all in some cases, the officers of Government getting their proportion of the loan.

The money thus obtained was generally expended in princely palaces, French and English furniture, and like investments, and perhaps no small proportion invested at the gambling table. As the *returns* from these speculations would not pay interest, to say nothing of principal, the whole concern has finally fallen in. These things contribute to explain the present bankruptcy of Chile."

We should do great injustice to the Government and people of Chili, were we to allow the foregoing remarks to pass unnoticed.

The correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* has, we presume, taken them for granted, without inquiring into the facts and satisfying himself as to the true cause of the present crisis in Chili, and the real condition of the country.

That several heavy failures have occurred during the past three months is notorious, and that others will follow is indubitable, but these failures are by no means so fabulous as stated in the foregoing article, for one failure in Europe recently amounted to more than all the Chili failures put together, the largest of which did not exceed $1,000,000, and the majority of which have been much under half that sum.

The remarks regarding a general bankruptcy are altogether too sweeping; the failures so far as heard of have been, with one exception, limited to the natives in the City of Santiago, and the main cause of their misfortune is owing to the fact that they have suddenly lost the California and Australian markets for their produce, and the trade of the country has suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians in the South.

There has been but one failure in Valparaiso, and we have not heard of a solitary foreign merchant yet being forced to stop; but even if we had, we should be sorry to conclude that a crisis like the present is any proof that the Government is composed of scoundrels, or that the merchants are villains, for by such logic we should have difficulty in finding an honest man even in the United States. The people of Santiago have always lived well, and they could afford it, for it is notoriously the richest city of its size in the world.

As to the Government, it is acknowledged on all sides that Chili is by far the most prosperous and best governed country in Central or South America; it is notorious also that no man ever enters the Cabinet who does not go out poorer than he went in, whereas in most other Governments people seek office to make money. It is the only Government on the South Pacific which does anything to advance the welfare of the country. It has more public schools, railroads, and like institutions, than all the other States put together. Few countries in the world have a better organized police or more strictly conducted Courts of Justice. The credit both of the Government and the mercantile community of Chili stand higher in Europe than those of most foreign countries, and the late published statistics will show that at the present moment the country is progressing very favorably, but we have not the time to place statistics before the public in a condensed form, and their details would be too tedious to publish entire.

We can, howver, safely assure the correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* that there is not a single statement in the paragraph which we have extracted from his letter that will bear proof, but that on the contrary, Chili stands at the head of the Pacific States for her good government, stable position, public institutions, upright statesmen, and for the probity, enterprise, wealth and wisdom of her mercantile community.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chauncey Hibbard, of Albany; Gen. Viele, of Troy; Col. S. H. Mix, of Schoharie; Edmund Rice and lady, of Minnesota; Col. J. I. Por ter, of Alexandria, Va., and Dr. Whitney and lady, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, our Minister to Chili; S. P. Agus, of the U. S. N.; Thomas Brown, of St. Pauls, Minnesota; C. M. Smith, of Illinois; R. B. Kinion, of St. Johns, N. B., and J. C. Sayferth, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel Hatch, T. P. Ritch, G. M. Wightman and T. C. Amory, of Boston, and R. McCabe, of Memphis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Thomas Brownell, of the U. S. N.; Col. E. V. Morgan and lady, of New-York; G. F. Cutter, of the U. S. N., and Col. Tappan, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

J. S. Woodward, of the U. S. N.; Lieut. R. M. Gourdie, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Powell, of Buffalo, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Haworth, of England; Mr. Coleman, Jr., of England, and Mr. Joseph, of Montreal, are at the Everett House.

T. C. Pierce, of Cambridge; J. L. Magoon, of Hudson; J. C. Gimole, of New-York, and W. H. Starling, of the U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House.

Col. H. K. Montgomery and G. A. Wilkes, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COURT BUSINESS IN JULY.—In Judge MOREHOUSE's Court, the Third District, the number of criminal cases disposed of is as follows: Intoxication, 285; assault and battery, 43; violation of Corporation ordinance, 68; malicious mischief, 13; [illegible], 11; [illegible], 1; petit larceny, 7; vagrancy, 20—total, [illegible].

A VICIOUS HORSE.—A little girl, 7 years old, named LIZZIE FOLLY, residing on Hudson-avenue, was seriously injured by a vicious horse last Thursday evening. As the girl was passing the horse caught her by the head, threw her down and trampled on her, breaking an arm and otherwise seriously injuring her.

MORTALITY.—For the week ending Aug. 3, the whole number of deaths were 153. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 27; consumption, 19; hydrocephalus, 11; congestion of brain, 6; diarrhœa, 6; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 6; small-pox, 2. Recapitulation—Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 68; girls, 52; adults, 33; children, 120. Total, 153.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling-house of Mr. FREDERICK BACK, on the corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, E. D., was burglariously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, worth $30. No arrests.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—no sales. OATS in fair demand; the sales since our last report include 800 bushels Michigan at 32c., 1,410 bushels Chicago, at 31c.@32c., principally at 31c., and 800 bushels State to-day at 32½c. CORN—After the close of yesterday's report, 13,000 bushels Western mixed were sold at 41½c.@42c., with resales of a part at 42½c. to-day; holders were asking 43c., but the demand was slack; sales to-day 12,000 bushels at 42½c. WHISKY—no sales. *Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York*—150 bbls. Highwines, 10 sacks Wool, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 480 boxes Cheese, 33 hhds. Tobacco; for Boston, 470 bbls. Flour, 130 sacks Wool. *Shipped by tows to New-York 2d*—95,200 bushels Corn, 56,400 bushels Wheat, 23,300 bushels Oats, 18,800 bushels feed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 3—P. M.

FLOUR steady but in very moderate demand. WHEAT quiet, holders firmer; only one sale, today, of 1,800 bushels Milwaukee Club at 85c. CORN closed quiet but firm; sales 45,000 bushels at 32c. OATS firm and in good demand; sales 43,000 bushels at 24c.@24½c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—50,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce and held firmly; sales 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 82c. CORN scarce and market steady; sales 15,000 bush. Illinois at 34½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 27c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—22,300 bush. Wheat, 3,500 bush. Rye. *Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 40,600 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports for the month of July*—45,838 bbls. Flour, 694,496 bush. Wheat, 1,072,640 bush. Corn, 21,763 bush. Oats, 3,634 bush. Barley, 880,026 bush. Rye, 1,126 bush. Peas. *Exports since opening of navigation to Aug. 1*—149,600 bbls. Flour, 3,035,518 bush. Wheat, 2,436,585 bush. Corn, 82,125 bush. Oats, 40,892 bush. Barley, 135,683 bush. Rye, 34,528 bush. Peas, 45,303,100 feet Lumber. Receipts of Canal tolls at the Collector's Office in this city to Aug. 1, $228,467, an increase of $47,641 over the corresponding period of last year.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool—Mr. Milligan, Mrs. M. L. Milligan, Miss S. J. Milligan, Miss N. C. Milligan.

In bark Victoria, from Hamburg—A. Zimmermann, J. Brandt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises... 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool July 2, with salt, coal and 159 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45, lon. 50; saw no ice.

Bark Victoria, (Ham.,) Brusch, Hamburg June 18, with mdse. and 97 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. In lat. 47 49, lon. 47 9, saw some field ice and several icebergs.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Ber., 7 ds., in ballast, to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Diligence, (of Portland,) Young, Sagua July 26, with sugar to master.

Bark Manuel Ortiz, Skinner, New-Bedford 30 hours. Was towed to this port by steamtug Rapid.

Bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holmes, New-London 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Camden,) Thorndike, Cienfuegos July 17, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with bark N. B. Stetson and brig Gen. Pierce, both for New-York. Left bark Louisa Kilman, brigs Machias, Albert Adams, Ben. Demming, bark West Wind and brig Naiad, prizes of the privateer Sumter, and being released by the Spanish authorities, they would sail under convoy of U. S. steamer Crusader, which vessel was going in when the Elizabeth sailed. July 30, off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Union, who reported having on Sunday, the 27th, burned the brig B. T. Martin, ashore on Bodies Island, N. C.; she was an Am. vessel, captured by a privateer, and subsequently chased by U. S. ship Savannah, and to avoid capture was run ashore, the rebel crew escaping to main land.

Brig Umpire, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Sagua July 22, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Diligence, for New-York. 1st inst., lat. 37 50, lon. 73 21, was boarded from U. S. ship Vincennes, from Boston, bound S., and received a letter bag from her.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Hunter, Cienfuegos July 16, with sugar Ellis & Popham. July 12, John Smith, a seaman, died in port, on board. Off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by the U. S. steamship Union.

Brig Shibboleth, Merton, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Glasgow July 2, and Rathlin Island July 5, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Howard, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Francisco, (of Portland,) Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Crosby, Eastport 11 ds., with plaster to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Davis, Rondout, with coal, for Kingston, R. I.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River.

Schr. Pinta, Latham, New-London 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Wells, Boston, for Albany.

Sailed.

Aug. 3—Steamer A. H. Bowman, for Washington. Barks Virginia, Havana; Young America, do. Brigs Cavalier Baumgarten, Cork; Lightning, Wilmington, Del.; C. H. Sampson, Tobasco; North Point, Rio Janeiro; Penguin, Jamaica; Stella, London; Du Fritalle, Cork. Ships Louisa Hatch, London; New-Orleans, Liverpool; Timour, (Br.,) do.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam frigate Richmond hauled off from the Navy-yard last night, and anchored in the North River.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, arrived last from Liverpool, has 46 steerage passengers.

Spoken, &c.

Justina Handel—schr., from Baltimore for Monrovia, Aug. 2, lat. 37 8, lon. 75.

Rhode Island—U. S. steamer, all well, Aug. 3, 6 49, lon. 74 54.

T. M. Mayhew—brig, hence for Bermuda, all well, July 30, 160 miles W. from Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, July 26, barks Theoda, Carver, for New-York; Sophia, Murray, do.; Armedius, (Brem.,) do., all in a few ds., brig Samuel Lindsay, for London or New-York. The bark Transit, Minot, for London, sld. July 24; ship Samuel Sewall, Delano, for Philadelphia, sld. July 26.

At St. George's, ——, brig Baltimore, Potter, hence for Port-au-Prince, arrived July 16, in distress; also 3 whaling schooners.

At Cienfuegos, July 16, barks S. W. Pike, ldg.; Regatta; brig Keoka; schr. J. Houston, all ldg.; Vivid, do.; Queen of the West, (Br.,) do.; brig Fawn, arr. 15th.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—18th, Vandalia at Hamburg; 19th, Orkney at Helvoet; 20th, Gestermunde at Bremen; Memesia at Maryport; 21st, Mentor at Exmouth; 22d, Sylphide, Edwin C. Hesin at Havre, Beechworth at Liverpool; 24th, Indian Chief and Civilian at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—18th, Race Horse at Trieste; 24th, Edicto at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—18th, Advance, at Havre; 20th, Julia, at Deal; 24th, Mazeppa, at Deal; 21st, Carl, off Isle of Wight; Magdalene, at Bremen; 24th, Rappahannock and Andrometa, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—24th, Chimbia, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—19th, Columbia, at Helvoet.

Sailed for New-York—21st, Sarah Nichols, from Cardiff; Andover, from the Clyde; 22d, R. S. Ely, from Liverpool.

Latest via Londonderry—Arr. from New-York Litta, at Marseilles; Merman at Bremen; Mentor, off the start; Rosa Vilkinger at Cardiff; Georgeania and Medallion at Queenstown; Constantine at Deal; Livoli, John Bright, Sawley Cludon and S. E. Smith at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans—Roland at Deal; Africana, Epaminondas, J. S. Parsons, Mount Blanc, National, Valentine, Victoria and R. B. Shepard at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TENTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—DEAR SIR: I wish to inform you that the wonderful, classical translation, Dr. D. M. B. Daly's Latin Grammar, is one of the greatest the world produced. He has written the work. He also filled the capacity of a private soldier in the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Boston, Mass. Its perfect new language, and is to be dedicated to Hon. Ed. Everett, Boston, Mass. Understand he was once a member of the Theological Association, but afterwards came to study medicine. It is reported he is now in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, and will probably be one of the greatest stars that Ireland ever produced.

Yours, respectfully,
REV. H. B.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour's ride of the City, near the water, for a gentleman, wife and infant; only partial board required for the gentleman; must be pleasantly located, and terms reasonable. Address C. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, her baby being six weeks old, desires to go out nursing a baby; also, a nurse wanted for a baby six weeks old. Inquire at No. 139 1st-av., rear house, third floor, second door from 9th-st.